

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLIII] No 14 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANA

Our Grand Millinery Opening on Saturday, March 26th.

NAPANEE'S GREATEST STORE

THE ROBINSON COMPANY

First-class Waist Hands Wanted At Once.

FRASER BANKRUPT STOCK SALE

We promised you ten days, of the liveliest selling that Napaneeans ever saw in March. We have lived up to it. Thousands of satisfied customers can tell about the real live bargains they received. Our stores were not large enough to accomodate the crowds who responded to our announcement. Fact of the matter is that hundreds were not served. There are still a lot of bargains for many comers yet. There were piles of stuff under tables that now have display space above. For instance most of the Linenettes, Waist Linings, Cambrics, Canvas &c were overlooked. They make good picking at 60c on the dollar. Dress goods are not all sold either. If you have a need for any be quick. Women's and children's hosiery and underwear, yarns, flannelettes, shirtings, umbrellas, velvets, skirts, raincoats, jackets, ribbons, ingrain carpets, buttons, cretonnes, art sateens, muslins, prints, ginghams, sateens, table linnens, towels, wrapperettes, flannels shirt waists, art muslins, &c, all spell bargains yet.

In our Men's Store

you will find the store filled to overflowing. We had already a stock of our own that filled the store and then just think of putting in almost \$5000 more of Men's furnishings and clothing. We have had tremendous selling, but still there are suits and overcoats, ulsters etc that have hardly been shown yet.

Men's top shirts that were 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and 1.50 now 35c to 75c.

Men's fine shirts that were 75c, 1.00, and 1.25 now 50c, 65c and 75c.

Boy's suits that were 4.00, 5.00, 6.50, and 7.50 now 2.50, 3.50, to \$6.00.

Children's suits that were 2.00 to 6.50 now \$1.25 to 3.50.

Underwear worth 45c to 1.25 now 20c to 75c.

Reefers worth 5.50 to 7.50 now 2.00 to \$5.00.

Children's Reefers worth 1.50 to 5.00 now 1.00 to 2.50.

Mitts and gloves worth 50c to 2.50 now 35c to \$1.00

Sox worth 15c to 25c, now 8c to 15c.

Neckwear worth 25c to 50c now 10 to 25c.

Collars—any linen or celluloid collar left 5c each.

Men's ulsters worth 5.00 to 9.00 now 3.00 to \$6.50.

MEN'S FINE FELT HATS.

We are sole agents for the celebrated Wakefield brand of hats. There is no other Hat that we know of that is as good up to \$3. Every one is thoroughly guaranteed by us to give the best of satisfaction. Our price \$2.00. But you will say "why do you sell them at two dollars"? Because we are determined that we shall have as good a two dollar hat as can be found in Canada. We know of but one other store in Ontario selling these hats at \$2.00. There are many selling them as high as 2.50 and \$3.00.

Men's Fine Ordered Clothing.

We are sole agents for the celebrated Wakefield brand of hats. There is no other Hat that we know of that is as good up to \$3. Every one is thoroughly guaranteed by us to give the best of satisfaction. Our price \$2.00. But you will say "why do you sell them at two dollars"? Because we are determined that we shall have as good a two dollar hat as can be found in Canada. We know of but one other store in Ontario selling these hats at \$2.00. There are many selling them as high as 2.50 and \$3.00.

Men's Fine Ordered Clothing.

We wouldn't undertake to do Merchant tailoring if we could not do best work at live-and-let-live prices. The risk of it all is ours—we fit you or there's no obligation on your part to take the suit, or top coat or trousers.

NEW SPRING FABRICS ARE READY

Make it a point to see the many patterns and colorings and materials we have gathered for this spring. There's only enough in each piece of pattern goods for one suit. New fabrics also for Rains coats and Top coats.

WANTED—TEACHER FOR SCHOOL
Section No. 7, Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby—Protestant. Apply stating salary wanted, and experience, to RICHARD EDWARDS, Sec'y. Treas., Denbigh P. O., Ont. 10dp

HOUSE FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL
Brick Residence, situated on the east side of West Street, and owned by Mr. David Frisken. The location is most desirable and the house is fitted with all the most modern necessities. For full particulars apply to DAVID FRISKEN, Box 215, Napanee, Ont.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

NOTICE—I HAVE THREE RESIDENCES to sell or rent. The one on the corner of Dundas and West Streets, brick, which I reside in at present, containing 12 rooms and halls in both flats, also a chamber in 3rd flat, and store and storeroom, bakery and a No. 1 oven, built of brick, can use coal or wood, all equipped with gas and electric light, and waterworks, barn and woodshed. Also two houses on West street, cornering on Mill street, one is just built and it contains eleven rooms, and woodshed, bath and both rooms, hot and cold water and gas. The other is a fine house containing ten rooms besides halls, filled in from bottom to top with brick, also three mantles and fire grates and a furnace, and is lit with gas. All to sell or rent.
J. H. CLAPP, Napanee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of estate of Mary Ann Garrett, late of the Township of Sheffield in the County of Lennox and Addington, widow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 123, Sec. 35 and amending Acts that all persons having any claims against the said Mary Ann Garrett, deceased, who died on or about the twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1903, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver up to Hammel Madden, Deroche, Solicitor for Thomas Garrett, Administrator of All and Singular the property of the said Mary Ann Garrett, deceased on or before the 15th day of April, A. D. 1904, their names, addresses and descriptions and a full statement of the particulars of their claim or claims and the nature of the security of claims held by them duly verified.
And that after the said day the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they then shall have notice.

H. M. DEROCHE,
Solicitor for THOMAS GARRETT,
Administrator.

Dated this 14th day of March, A. D. 1904.
4td.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$475,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

SIDNEY CLARK, ODESSA, Licensed Auctioneer,
Solicits the patronage of those intending to have sales in the future.

Terms Reasonable.
12d

CANADIAN PACIFIC
World's Fair, St. Louis,
April 30th to December 1st, 1904

Settler's One-way Excursions 1904

To Manitoba and Canadian Northwest, will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during March and April if sufficient business offers.
Passengers travelling without Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1.45 p.m.
Passengers leaving Toronto with Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9 p.m. Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train.
For full particulars and copy of "Settlers Guide," "Western Canada" and "British Columbia," apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent, or to

A. H. NOTMAN,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
1 King St. East, Toronto

CENTREVILLE.

Farmers are now busily engaged getting up their supply of summer wood.

The roads in many parts are in a terrible state being flooded with water in low places.

Crows and other spring birds have made their appearance.

Our mail service has been better during the past week.

The expectation for a supply of maple sugar is not very promising.

C. Whelan is attending the grand lodge of the A. O. U. W. in Toronto this week.

A. N. Lapum has sold his vacant house and adjoining lots to Samuel Long.

Anson Denison is preparing to saw shingles.

Fire in the Canada-Cotton Mill at Cornwall caused a loss of \$20,000.

It is reported that President Mitchell has threatened to resign if the soft coal miners decide to strike.

The British Government was defeated in a snap division in the House, but shortly afterward secured a majority of 25.

In the British naval manoeuvres an attacking submarine boat was successfully checked and entangled by torpedo nets.

Genuine American and Canadian Coal Oil.
MADOLE & WILSON.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

The session of Parliament just opened promises to be one of the most interesting in the history of Canada. Many subjects of vital importance to the people will be discussed, the principal among them being the Grand Trunk Pacific project. During the last session a new feature was introduced into Canadian journalism by The Montreal Daily Herald in the shape of a daily letter telling the story of the preceding day's doings in a bright, spicy way. The feature created most favorable comment, and made many friends and subscribers for that enterprising journal. The letters were recognized as the brightest records published of the doings of the Canadian Parliament. The Montreal Herald will continue these letters during the present session, and is offering the paper as a trial trip at the low rate of 25 cents for three months, addressed to any post office in Canada or the United States. A post card to The Herald, Montreal, will bring you a sample copy.

FRUITS.

We will offer val. oranges for marmalade at 15c and 20c per doz., "Redland's" Beauty Brand Seedless at 30c, fancy bright lemons at 15c and 20c per dozen. Dried peaches 15c, apricots 10c, plums 10c. Fine bright dates 8c; also Spanish onions and Lima beans.
THE COXALL CO.

NEWBURGH.

The B. Q. R.R. have now got their trains running on time since the thaw.
E. W. Stickney is visiting his family here.

A large number are ill with grippe. Little Gladstone Shorey was threatened with bronchial pneumonia on Sunday and is under Dr. Beeman's care.
W. P. Deroche, Napanee, visited at Mrs. C. A. Moore's and John Shorey's on Monday.

The Epworth League of the Methodist church, intend having a literary evening, on March 25th.

The Strathcona correspondent of the Napanee Beaver certainly struck the nail on the head last week when he wrote of a canning factory. There is a great opening for some enterprising capitalists if they can only see it that way. It is something that would affect Newburgh as well as Strathcona.

There are some people on the other side of the Atlantic who still do not know that Canada is separate from the United States. A few weeks ago J. W. Courtney received a letter from Holland addressed to "Newburgh, Ont., Canada, United States of America. Now what do you think of that? Mr. Courtney was in Kingston on Saturday.

Henry Paul has sold his store and dwelling and is selling his stock at private sale.

Lenten services are being conducted in St. John's church this week by the rector Rev. E. S. Radcliffe.

F. D. Moore is again holding the wheel at John Brenny's grist mill.

The electric lights are again in working order in the village. For a long time we have been content to call the Electric Light company, with Rudyard Kipling, "The Light That Failed."

Messrs Will Barret and H. Ball spent Friday in Napanee.

ENTERPRISE.

The roads are rapidly breaking up around the village, owing to the immense amount of traffic, principally hay which seems to be continually on the move.

The weather still continues raw and cold and few signs of spring although the crows are out for the past month.

Dr. Caracallen paid a professional visit to the home of Mr. P. Dwyre on Wednesday last, to attend the eldest girl and the second oldest boy who have been seriously ill for the past six weeks with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. Both have suffered considerably, and we are sorry to learn are not much improved. We hope to hear of their speedy recovery.

Mr. Thomas Clancy, our cheese manufacturer, is busily engaged getting wood and preparing to operate his cheese factory at Fifth Lake. He has also made extensive improvements on his factory here.

The recent rains have now raised the water, and wells now yield an abundant supply.

Mrs. M. C. O'Day, who was ill, we are glad to say is much improved.

A little girl has come to stay at the home of Mr. P. J. Whalen.

Mrs. E. Harkness, Tweed spent a couple of days at her home the Hamilton House, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hinch intend leaving in the near future for their home in California.

Mr. Arthur Kidd wears a smile—It's a boy.

We are glad to say that Mrs. James Kehoe, is rapidly recovering after a serious attack of sickness.

Mr. Thomas Scanlin buried one of his twin boys last week, we extend our sympathy in his sad bereavement.

STRAITHCONA.

The farmers are busy cutting their wood for summer.

The machinery for the paper mill has arrived, and is rapidly placed in position.

G. Harris has removed to Ernesttown. Albert Tait spent a few days of last week in Deseronto visiting relatives.

John Tompkins left on Monday for Marlbank, where he has secured a situation.

Michael Gallagher, of Marlbank, spent Sunday with his family here.

Joseph Morgan and Samuel Dunn, of Marlbank, spent Sunday at their respective homes.

Thomas Wild leaves on Friday for the Northwest. Sorry to see him go, as Tommy is a good citizen. We wish him success in his new home.

John Mowers died on Wednesday last after a lingering illness of consumption. He leaves a family of five children, two married daughters, and three small children, who are orphans, as his wife pre-deceased him some five years ago.

Mr. I. Scrimshaw has moved to Ernesttown.

Joseph Ramsao, late of Galt, is moving to his farm, the Neely homestead.

J. G. McConnell, a former resident, passed through here with a car load of stock on Monday evening, on his way to the North west, where he intends to reside in future. Homer Granger and bride, were calling on friends here last week.

Miss Lizzie Finlay is still seriously ill. Her many friends hope for a speedy recovery.

THE TORONTO NEWS EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18th 1904.

WAR NEWS.

THE LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN FAR EAST.

WEDNESDAY'S SUMMARY.

After all, it seems that the main Japanese advance into Manchuria is to be made from Corea. The Times correspondent, who throughout has given accurate information as to conditions in Corea, sends a wireless message to Weihaiwei that he is at sea en route to Chinampo, and that the military developments foreshadowed in former telegrams should be taking place soon. In plain English this means "on to the Yalu," where Russia bars the way. Another sign of big events to come is the order that all war correspondents with the Japanese troops in Northern Corea must return to Seoul. The ice is fast disappearing in Corea Bay and Japanese light-draught war vessels will soon be able to enter the Yalu and bombard the Russian defences. This they will not do without risk, as it is reported that the Russians have sunk many mines in the vicinity of Wiju.

The Japanese are making admirable use of the enforced pause in the Korean campaign to set the people of the Hermit Kingdom in the way of civilization. Cruel punishments have been abolished, corrupt officials dismissed, and financial reforms inaugurated. The War Office of Corea is to have a Japanese military supervisor, and he will probably be able to drill into tolerable efficiency the Korean army. All this means that Japan, instead of being under the necessity of detaching thousands of men to hold down a hostile Corea as Russia holds down Manchuria, will receive material help in her struggle from the Koreans. That is good military strategy as well as statesmanship.

"It is the vilest nonsense" is the Russian characterization of the story that Port Arthur is to be abandoned and that the warships there have already left to seek a safer hiding place at Vladivostok. The story is an impossibility on its face, but nothing is impossible to the faith of the war correspondents in the East. If the Russian flag ceases to fly at Port Arthur it will be after the place is stormed or starved. General Kuropatkin's special is speeding across Asia, and he will, it is believed, arrive at the front before the end of March. Until he reaches the scene of operations the Russian Generals will certainly not take the initiative in any serious movements, but will sit tight and await Japan's opening move.

Public opinion in Canada, as in all other parts of the British Empire, is strongly pro-Japanese, and it is to be hoped Japan will recognize the need—if she would retain that sympathy—of an immediate reply to the amazing charge of General Zilinski, the Russian commander at the Yalu, that the Japanese who fled before some of his troops near Kazan left behind them poisoned swords. These weapons are said to be similar to swords used by the Boxers four years ago in Manchuria, the slightest wound from which proved fatal. The story seems utterly incredible. The sword is almost as obsolete in modern war as the battering ram. Men nowadays very rarely kill each other in hand-to-hand fighting. The tale nevertheless should be denied with authority at once. Great Britain can have no alliance with a nation that uses poisoned weapons.

—OUR—

WILL THERE BE TARIFF REVISION?

The question of the tariff is now engaging many minds in Canada, both in and out of Parliament. Tariff revision will probably come up in some form or other during the session of the Dominion House. The Toronto News has been collecting the views of public men, merchants, manufacturers, and representatives of the farming interests, and a wide divergence of opinion is expressed.

Unusual interest attaches to the session of 1904 for several reasons. The modification of the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme is bound to be the subject of much discussion. In addition to this, a general election is expected in many quarters shortly after prorogation.

Of all daily reports of proceedings in the House, those of The Toronto News probably excel for accuracy and completeness. The News reports every debate with care and fidelity, and having no party connections to serve, aims in its editorial comment to treat each case honestly and fairly. The price of The Daily News in this district is \$1.00 a year by mail. A card to The News, Toronto, will bring a sample copy by return of post.

The Daily News and the Napanee Express \$1.75 per year.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

The large crowd which packed the town hall on Friday evening last to listen to the scheme offered by the promoters of the Electric Railroad, which is to run from Cornwall through Napanee, to the city of Toronto, was a fairly good intimation that a number of the people of Napanee and surrounding district are taking considerable interest in this new enterprise. But whether they are willing or not to endorse the project as offered by the promoters, is quite another thing and one which time alone will tell.

Mayor M. S. Madole acted as chairman of the meeting, and about seven forty-five o'clock called the meeting to order, and the proceedings were started by introducing Mr. A. B. Turner as the first speaker. Mr. Turner in his remarks as to the profitability of the road claimed that it would be a great advantage to the inhabitants adjacent to the several districts through which the road would run, inasmuch as it would greatly reduce travelling, expenses, freight charges, express charges, etc. Freight and express charges would cost just about half the amount they now do, and the rate for passenger traffic would be about two cents per mile. They proposed running a half hourly passenger service from Toronto to Kingston, keeping twenty-seven cars employed, each car running twenty hours at a speed of twenty-five miles per hour. In addition they intend providing for two freight trains a day (one each way) consisting of five cars each, car having a capacity of 60,000 lbs, also including four express cars to be run on schedule time, thus making an entire equipment of forty-one cars.

To the manufacturer, farmer, and merchant they propose to offer facilities for moving their merchandise so that they may successfully send their goods to those markets which owing to the freight rates now charged, are at the present time prohibitive.

According to their charter then can build their road on the King's highway but they do not propose to do this. They intend buying a right of way along the route, except through town and city, where they will have to go on the several municipal corporations direct.

They propose asking the town for a loan of \$30,000, or in other words they ask that the town purchase the bonds of the road amounting to the above mentioned amount. Mr. Turner claimed that the town could borrow the money at 4 per cent and loan it to the railroad company and receive 5 1/2 per cent, and thus make money on their investment.

LENT! LENT! LENT!

If your head is not working well, don't eat so much meat.

Try Fish for a change.

WE HAVE A FINE ASSORTMENT

Fresh Whitefish. Salmon Trout.
Halibut. Sea Salmon, and Yarmouth Bloaters

AT—

J. F. SMITH'S.

DRY KINDLING WOOD

We have a small quantity of the above,

—also—

DRY CORDWOOD and COAL.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

PERSONALS

Miss Mary Burgess, of the Robinson Co., has returned after spending two months with her parents at Moscow.

Miss Julia Morrie is visiting Miss Pearl McWain, Greta.

Mr. E. A. Rikley is again very ill. On Friday last he suffered another stroke which confined him to his bed.

Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Fraser and family left Monday for Methuen, Man.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Henwood, Miss Minnie and Frank, left Tuesday for Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Fred Meagher, who has been employed with D. J. Hogan for the past four years has returned to Belleville, his home, where he will reside in future.

Mr. Harry Jackson, Enterprise, spent Saturday in Kingston.

T. H. Wiggins, Finch, has removed to Napanee.

W. S. Herrington, of Napanee, left for Toronto on Wednesday.

Mr. Wesley Dawson, of Switzerville, left for Toronto Tuesday.

Messrs. Thomas Caton, Thorpe; Wellington Babcock, Wilton; Charlie Stover, Wilton and David U. Snider, Odessa, were in Napanee Tuesday.

Mr. Corah N. Storms, of Wilton was in Napanee Thursday.

Mr. Fred D. Miller, of Napanee, left for Montreal on Wednesday.

Messrs. W. A. Grange and Alfred Knight were in Kingston on Wednesday.

Mrs. T. B. Lund has been confined to the house this week with gripe.

Mr. Thos. Norris' family left on Tuesday, to join Mr. Norris, at Melita, Man.

Mr. Jas. Vankoughnet left on Tuesday for Carman, Man.

Mr. E. R. McBride, Belleville, is in town to-day.

Mr. Frank Rikley spent Sunday in Deseronto.

Mr. Stanley and Miss Kathleen Wilson, Kingston, spent a couple of days this week guests at G. H. Williams'.

Mr. J. S. Hulett spent last week in Syracuse, N. Y.

Mrs. A. R. Boyes, rendered a beautiful solo in the Eastern Methodist Church, on Sunday evening.

Mr. J. T. Milsap, is visiting friends in Versailles, Ky.

Mr. Egerton Hall, of Vancouver, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hall, Richmond.

BIRTHS.

MILLER—At Bath, on Monday, March 7, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Miller, a daughter.

THOMPSON—At Strathcona, on Friday, February 26th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson, a son.

SHOREY—At Strathcona to Mr. and Mrs. George Shorey, a daughter.

PEARSON—At Deseronto, on Friday, March 4, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. George E. Pearson, a son.

LA VERTU—At Deseronto, on Sunday, March 6, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Alexis La Vertu, a daughter.

CALDER—At Deseronto, on Monday, March 7, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Calder, a son.

MONTNEY—At Tyendinaga, on Thursday, March 10, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mountney, a daughter.

EMPEY—At Switzerville, on Saturday, March 12, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Empey, twins, both boys.

PAUL—At Port William, on Sunday, Feb 28th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Paul a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARNHART—At Tyendinaga on Sunday March 6, 1904, William Thomas Barnhart aged 45 years, 2 months and 17 days.

DRIVER—At Richmond, on Thursday, March 10, 1904, John Driver, aged 76 year. The funeral took place on Saturday.

Mr. J. J. Haines, Belleville, has purchased the Wadsworth bankrupt stock in Trenton. A portion of the stock will be sold at the Napanee branch.

MORVEN.

Dropcrintion

oburia, the slightest wound from which proved fatal. The story seems utterly incredible. The sword is almost as obsolete in modern war as the battering ram. Men nowadays very rarely kill each other in hand-to-hand fighting. The tale nevertheless should be denied with authority at once. Great Britain can have no alliance with a nation that uses poisoned weapons.

—OUR—

Prescription

department is in charge of a FULLY QUALIFIED dispenser (an Honor Graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.) We use only the PUREST DRUGS and give you just what your PHYSICIAN ORDERS.

—at—

The Medical Hall,
FRED L. HOOPER.

THURSDAY'S SUMMARY.

Unless the Japanese Navy Department is deliberately mystifying the world, there is still work for Japan's ships to do. The Department makes public a statement that seven Russian ships are reported to have passed Port Lazareff yesterday, the report failing to say anything as to the direction or character of the ships. Port Lazareff is near Wonsan, on the eastern coast of Corea and is 350 miles from Vladivostok. Assuming that seven Russian ships actually passed Port Lazareff, and that the story is not a premature April fool joke, they must belong either to the Vladivostok squadron, which might muster seven if accompanied by destroyers, or to the Port Arthur squadron, rumors of the escape of which are still in circulation. That these ships should put in near Wonsan in the hope of finding Japanese transports landing men is not unlikely for the smashing of heavily laden transports might cost Japan thousands of lives without serious risk to the attacking squadron. If the Russians are at sea in such force, it may be that Admiral Makaroff is trying to unite the two divisions of the Russian navy preparatory to a fleet action. He is hopelessly over-matched it is true, but he is a brave and resourceful commander, and may regard it as his mission to sacrifice his ships at sea, doing what damage he can to the Japanese, rather than be forced to blow them to pieces on the abandonment of Port Arthur, a by no means remote possibility.

There is no news of consequence regarding the land operations. The Russians admit that the poisoned sword story sent out yesterday was due to a mistranslation. The Japanese did not leave poisoned swords behind at Kazan, but a lot of fog signals, made of high explosives and intended to be strewn upon the road, so they would explode under the hoofs of the Cossacks' horses and cause a stampede. The Japs are the most ingenious soldiers of these latter days. Fog signals to scare horses are up-to-date enough for comic opera.

Corea is at war with Russia. The latter power has notified the Korean authorities that their recent acts place them in the ranks of the belligerents. Corea responds to this by ordering two thousand men to the frontier to assist the Japanese. There is authentic information that the Russians are in force at the Yalu and have thrown up earthworks on which artillery is being mounted. News of battle from that region must come soon.

VIOLET.

Mrs. Thomas Symington gave a very interesting lecture on her travels through Egypt.

The logs are coming in very fast to the saw mill. Mr. Shewell has got his shingle mill and lath factory and saw mill in first class order. Give Alfred a call.

Great was my surprise when I saw one of our best farmers going to the mill with a grist on a hand sleigh.

Mr. W. Brendon has resold his property and intends starting up a butcher shop on the mill and water street.

Mr. John Valentine is going to build an addition to his barn north of grass hopper hill.

Mr. A. Close is going to build a new drive house in the spring.

See Pollard's Cheap Wallpaper

According to their charter then can build their road on the King's highway but they do not propose to do this. They intend buying a right of way along the route, except through town and city, where they will have to go on the several municipal corporations direct.

They propose asking the town for a loan of \$30,000, or in other words they ask that the town purchase the bonds of the road amounting to the above mentioned amount. Mr. Turner claimed that the town could borrow the money at 4 per cent and loan it to the railroad company and receive 5 1/2 per cent., and thus make money on their investment.

Mr. Smith, who is also connected with the railroad, spoke along the same line as Mr. Turner.

Mr. W. C. Scott also addressed the meeting and cautioned the ratepayers about rushing into a scheme of this kind. He, as a ratepayer of the town, was decidedly against the proposition as it now stands.

A motion was introduced by W. A. Rockwell and seconded by J. R. Fraser, to the effect that this meeting is of the opinion that the road would be of advantage to the town. The chairman read the motion and the vote was favorable.

SOME REMARKS.

The following is a clipping from the Peterboro Examiner, in reference to the championship hockey match in that city, when the Napanee team lost the cup because of the lack of opportunity to practice: The Napanee team started out like winners, scoring the first goal in 8 minutes, but they could not stand the pace set and maintained by the T.A.S., and after the first few minutes contented themselves with long lifts, and did not check as closely as they might have done. Their first was the only goal scored in this half, while the champions scored 3. In the second half, the Napanee team played a much better game, and the game was fast for almost the entire period. They succeeded in scoring only twice however, one of them being a long lift from centre ice by Dafeo, while the T.A.S. added 4 to those already to their credit.

The chief cause of the downfall of the Napanee team last night was the fact that the forward line was light, and could not penetrate the excellent defence put up by the T.A.S. team. They did not play as clever combination as the winners, and Williams the left wing man, and the fastest man on the team, failed to be as effective as he otherwise would have been had the remaining forwards been as fast as he was.

The Napanee team however were playing under difficulties. They had not had a practice for more than a week, and as a consequence were not in the best of shape. They put up a game fight however, and played hockey all the way through, winning for themselves the respect and sympathy of the 900 spectators. Steacy, in goal is a young player. He stopped a number of good shots and played a good game.

Coates, at point is the heaviest man on the team, and proved himself a good defence player. He was instrumental in breaking up some dangerous rushes. During the early part of the game he lifted well, but in the latter period this feature did not show up so prominently. Wagor, who played cover point, is another heavy man, and played a good game last night. He contented himself with feeding the forwards, and did not attempt rushes on his own account. The forward line is light and for their weight put up an exceedingly good game. It was seen early in the game, however, that they were outclassed by the speedier and heavier men on the T.A.S. forward line. I also played rover, and followed up well, putting in some hot shots on McCoy, all of which he stopped. He was injured in the second half of the game, which to a certain extent interfered with his playing the rest of the game. Dafeo, at centre, is a fast little skater and handled his stick well. The wing men Trimble and Williams, particularly the latter, played a fast game. Williams scored the first goal for the visitors in 8 minutes. The great difficulty with the Napanee forwards was that they lacked effective combination, and relied too much on individual work. The team as a whole played well, however, and gave the T.A.S. a run for the championship.

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Wm. A. Garrett

messrs. W. A. Grange and Alfred Knight were in Kingston on Wednesday.

Mrs. T. B. Lund has been confined to the house this week with grippes.

Mr. Thos. Norris' family left on Tuesday, to join Mr. Norris, at Melita, Man.

Mr. Jas. Vankoughnet left on Tuesday for Carman, Man.

Mr. E. R. McBride, Belleville, is in town to-day.

Mr. Frank Rikley spent Sunday in Deseronto.

Mr. Stanley and Miss Kathleen Wilson, Kingston, spent a couple of days this week guests at G. H. Williams'.

Messrs. Kenny and Williams returned on Thursday, from Toronto, where they disposed of a carload of horses.

Mr. Herb. Cook and wife, Kingston, are visiting friends in town.

Mrs. H. V. Fralick spent Thursday in Deseronto.

Mr. W. T. Gibbard spent a few days in Toronto, this week.

A number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Fralick gave them a surprise party on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Seldon Dryden is confined to the house with a touch of peritonitis.

Mrs. David Saul and child, Camden East, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vine.

Rev. A. McDonald met with an accident at the curling rink on Monday evening. While curling he had the misfortune to have a bad fall, confining him to his home for a few days.

Mrs. W. E. Boyce, of Cornwall, was the guest of her father, Mr. Garrat Vanaelstine, a couple of days this week.

Mr. E. A. Rikley is improving in health.

Mr. Wilkie Madden, Belleville, visited his parents here on Sunday.

Miss Laura Davis is confined to the house with Grippes.

Miss Florence Dunlop, Strathcona, has resumed her position with Duxee & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Frisken, Richmond, will occupy Mrs. McCoy's house, Piety Hill, this week, and remain here for the summer.

Miss H. E. Burgoyne returned this week from a visit a her home, in Camden East.

Mr. W. A. Smith, Deseronto, was a caller on THE EXPRESS on Monday.

Mr. Wm. Hatch, of Indian Head, N. W. T., was in town on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Miller, are spending a few days in Toronto.

Mr. Manson Stevens spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Messrs. Wesley Dawson, Ernestown; H. Davis, Selby; R. W. Longmore, Camden East and H. A. Baker, Moscow, are attending A. O. U. W. Grand Lodge in Toronto, this week.

The following from this district have been in attendance this week at the Grand Lodge of the Orange Order, at Kingston: G. H. Richardson, Tamworth; J. Haman, Centreville; A. Milligan, Tamworth; S. M. Neill, Sillville; J. D. Fletcher and Isaac W. Green, Deseronto; and Wellington Boulter, Picton.

Corn, Tomatoes, peas and pumpkin at 10 a can at

GREY LION GROCERY.

DEATHS.

BARNHART—At Tyendinaga on Sunday March 6, 1904, William Thomas Barnhart aged 45 years, 2 months and 17 days.

DRIVER—At Richmond, on Thursday, March 10, 1904, John Driver, aged 76 year. The funeral took place on Saturday.

Mr. J. J. Haines, Belleville, has purchased the Wadsworth bankrupt stock in Trenton. A portion of the stock will be sold at the Napanee branch.

MORVEN.

Big Creek, at the Union cheese factory, is flooded, no crossing there for a week or more. Skating is the principal amusement of the young people. W. W. Davis and wife left on Thursday for Pearson, Man., to remain for the summer. R. Gibson is moving north of Kingston, where he is to take charge of a cheese factory. Mrs. W. Vallean slipped and fell, breaking her right arm near the wrist a couple of weeks ago; it is causing her considerable pain.

Owing to the bad condition of the roads not much hay or grain is moving. Mrs. James Mulligan and Miss Anna Hicks, Schenectady, N. Y., have left for home, after visiting their uncle, D. R. Hicks.

Visitors: O. Robertson and wife, Sillville, at her sister's, Mrs. G. Clapper.

Miss Maggie Robertson and little sister, Lillian, of Cataragui, with their grandfather, W. Vallean.

Stock Foods.

Herbageun International stock food and International heavy cure sold by
MADOLE & WILSON.

GOLEBROOKE.

George Irish and wife left last week for Toronto, where they will spend a couple of weeks before returning to their home in Winnipeg. They have spent the last three months here the guests of Chas. Ward and family.

The congregation of the Methodist church were favored with a beautiful solo, delightfully given by Miss Edith Sharpe, Morven, who is the guest of John Cowdy and family. All would like the pleasure of hearing her again.

Mr. and Mrs. Orland Clement have a young son to brighten their home.

'The Ladies' Aid intend giving a concert on Friday, April 8th. The Morven quartette will be in attendance.

Miss Florence Warren has returned to Newburgh High School, after a severe attack of grippes.

Norman Boyce was laid up last week with a bad attack of neuralgia.

Those on the sick list are Mr. and Mrs. Z. Brown, Mrs. W. Brown, Mrs. C. Tricksey, Miss Stella Warner and H. Lucas, Mrs. J. Garrison, Petworth, mother of Mrs. Hart and Mrs. C. Woodruff, of this village, is quite ill.

Miss Bert Huffman has returned from visiting some friends in Napanee.

The baker from Verona has been unable to make his regular trips through, and his customers have fared badly on account of the bad roads.

Visitors: Mrs. Moxley and son, Kingston, at Mr. Gray's; R. Lucas, Napanee, at Arthur Irish's; Melbourne Lowe and mother, Enterprise, at C. Ward's; John Storm, Wilton, at Z. Wartman's.

NICKEL PLATED WARE.

We have just received a large supply of Nickel Plated Ware consisting of Nickel Tea Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, Cuspidores, Soap Dishes, Syrup Pitchers and Brush and Crumb Trays. Below we mention a few of the Special Prices.

Nickel Tea and Coffee Pots,..... 50c, 60c, and 75c.
Soap Dishes,.....15c.
Brush and Crumb Trays.....20c. and 60c.
Syrup Pitchers.....35c.
Cuspidores.....15c, 30c, and 50c.

Call and examine these goods at

McINTOSH BROS.

Wm. A. GARRETT, Manager.

RENNIE BLOCK

DO YOU HEAR THE CALL

God is Bidding You to Go Forth to Spiritually Save Men.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four by Wm. Bailly, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Los Angeles says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Acts x. 11, "And he saw heaven opened and a certain vessel descending."

Theory is often little more than the fine art of guessing. It is sometimes the way of concealing the fact that you do not know a thing, by using scientific language. It is the verbal means we have of dressing up speculation to make it look plausible. But there are certain cautions impossible to analyze, and learned answers only make the phenomena the more mysterious.

SPIRITUAL PHENOMENA.

As in the material world, so in the mental and spiritual world there are facts and phenomena which we know to be certainly true, though we cannot explain them. We must recognize rational results as such, although we cannot tell the "whys" and the "wherefores" nor the causes which produced these results. For instance, we are nearly all ready to grant the power of human telepathy, or the influence of one human mind upon another human mind even at a distance. Sitting in public meeting some night you exercise the power of will upon a person, and soon he will turn round and look at you, although that person could give no rational reason why he turned and looked. Indeed, so powerful sometimes is this influence of one human mind over another that many students of criminology have come to the belief that some murderers who wield the dagger or aim the pistol may be merely the helpless and pliant instruments of unknown criminals who have impelled them to commit their murderous deeds. Mesmerism, hypnotism, bewitchery, enchantment, are merely long names defining this mysterious power, which almost everywhere in the intellectual world is beginning to be recognized, and men are asking whether it may not sometimes dethrone the supremacy of the individual will.

GOSPEL TELEPATHY.

As one human mind has an influence over another human mind, we also know that there is a spiritual telepathy, a subtle, mysterious influence which the other world exerts upon our own. Visional messages as direct and unmistakable as that which came to Peter upon the house top of Simon's house in Joppa may also come to us. We may be unable to explain how the divine manifestations come to the human mind. God will speak to us now if we will only let him, as surely as he spoke in many cases to his servants of old. If we look to God continually for guidance, to us, too, shall the promise be fulfilled, "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee saying, This is the way; walk ye in it." The purpose of this sermon is not to analyze the causes of divine telepathy so much as to suggest ways in which God may be speaking to his children in these days.

Gospel telepathy, in the first place, comes to God's children as it did to Peter upon Simon's house top, in broad daylight. By that I do not mean that it necessarily comes to us as it did to Peter at the sixth hour or when the sun is highest in the meridian, but I do mean this: When God speaks to man he speaks to him

ance and not a temptation from the enemy sent to our own destruction.

Divine telepathy, as with Peter, is often manifested with God's children after some great trial or sorrow or earthly misfortune has come upon them. When the casket is placed in the home it is apt to be felt, as Christ appeared unto Mary on the first Easter morn. It is very apt to be manifested vividly in times of bereavement.

CALL FOR PRACTICAL WORK.

This gospel call for practical work is the more impressive and immanent because God's visions are never haphazard; they are never purposeless or meaningless dreams. They always have a very practical interpretation. When Peter looked off from Simon's house top he saw a great sheet let down from the heavens, filled with "all manner of four footed beasts of the earth, and wild beasts, and creeping things, and fowls of the air." That vision was a symbol of the fact that Jesus died to save the gentile as well as the Jew, the despised barbarian as well as the circumcised. Hardly had the vision ended when Peter heard a loud rapping at the lower gate. "Who is there? Who is there?" was asked. "I am a messenger from Cornelius," is the answer. "I am not a Jew, but a gentile, sent by a holy angel to thee. Wilt thou come and tell him about Jesus Christ?" The vision and the knock at the door were one summons. Then it was that Peter knew that his vision was divine and that he was called to a duty which he might have shrunk from if he had not seen the preparatory vision. No longer was the offer of salvation to be made to the Jews only; no longer were the messengers of Christ to regard the gentiles as common or unclean. So much the vision had taught him, and so Peter went with the men and preached Christ to the gentile centurion, and he found that the gospel was the power of God unto salvation to the gentile as well as to the Jew.

GOD'S VISIONS NOT HAPHAZARD.

God's visions are never haphazard intrigues. When the good Ananias one day in the city of Damascus had the command in a vision that he should place the hands of holy ordination upon the bitterest enemy of the Christian disciples he at first doubted the entire authenticity of the vision. Ananias looked up at first into the heavens and in surprise said: "Lord, I have heard by many of this man, how much evil he hath done to the saints at Jerusalem. Not him! Not Saul! I cannot ordain Saul of Tarsus." But hardly had the good Ananias entered the house to which God had directed him when they brought him a staggering, stumbling blind man. It was Saul! It was the arch-enemy Saul! Then Ananias knew that his vision was divine. When Simon had the vision that he should not die before he had seen the Lord's Christ he knew the vision was divine when Mary the Virgin placed in his arms the infant Christ. So, O man and woman, the divine gospel work. You feel it. You know it. Why? Because while I speak there arises before your mind some one man, some one woman, some one child, you can save. You are like Peter standing upon the house top. You are listening to the messenger of Cornelius calling you to carry the news of salvation to some waiting soul.

But there is still another fact about God's visions which it would

and vigor to his service. Something we may do for him before physical and mental decadence manifests itself; something we may do before we ourselves shall join the great "silent majority" beyond.

SOME MODERN UTOPIAS.

Where War, Poverty and Dishonesty Are Unknown.

Denmark claims that there is not a single person in her domain who cannot read and write. On the northeast coast of New Guinea, the Island of Kutaba, surrounded by a wall of coral three hundred feet high on one side and from fifty to one hundred feet on the other, maintains thirteen villages of natives, to whom war, crime and poverty have been unknown since the beginning of their traditions. The most peaceful and comfortable community in Europe is the commune of the Canton Vaud, in Switzerland. Nearly every one is well off and there are no paupers.

Finland is a realm whose inhabitants are remarkable for their inviolate integrity. There are no banks and no safe deposits, for no such security is essential. You may leave your luggage anywhere for any length of time, and be quite sure of finding it untouched on your return, and your purse full of money would be just as secure under similar circumstances. The Finns place their money and valuables in holes in the ground and cover them with a big leaf. Such treasure is sacredly respected by all who pass it, but, in the rare event of a man wishing to borrow of his neighbor during his absence, he will take only the smallest sum he requires and place a message in the hole telling of his urgent need, promising to repay the amount on a specified date. And he will invariably keep his word, for the Finn is invincible in his independence.

Agneta Park, near Delft, in Holland, is another Utopian example. A tract of ten acres has upon it 150 houses, each with its little garden and with certain common buildings and common grounds. The houses are occupied by the employees of a great distilling company, who form a corporation which owns the park. Each member owns shares in the corporation, and pays rent for his house. The surplus, after all expenses have been paid, comes back to him as dividend. If he wishes to go away, or if he dies, his shares are bought up by the corporation and sold to the man who takes his place.

GREAT SIMPLON TUNNEL

PROGRESS OF THIS IMMENSE WORK.

Tunnel Will be Open in Less Than Two Years For Railway Traffic.

According to the contract, the complete perforation of the Simplon Tunnel was fixed for November 21, 1903, and the opening for traffic of the first single track tunnel for May 13, 1904, thus leaving six months for the construction of the permanent way, says H. G. Archer in The London Chronicle. However, the unforeseen difficulties of the undertaking have upset the plans. The bore comprises two distinct parallel tunnels, 56 feet apart, axis from axis, and connected every 220 yards by transverse galleries. To commence with, only the eastern tunnel will be used by trains. When the increase of traffic justifies a double line the western tunnel, now measuring 10 feet in width by 8 feet in height, will be enlarged to the dimensions of the eastern tunnel, namely 16 feet by 18 feet. The Simplon Tunnel will be the longest in the world, measuring 12 miles 444 yards; as a matter of fact, it is so already, for on March 2nd last the combined length of the northern and southern headings reached that of the St. Gothard—9 miles 564 yards. The latest official return shows that on

THE NELSON OF JAPAN

ADMIRAL TOGO, COMMANDER OF THE FLEET.

He was Prominent in Chinese War and Knows What Fleet Can Do

More perhaps is heard and known in this country of the army of Japan than of her sister service, but without her navy she would not, and could not, be the centre of the world's interest as she is to-day.

Admiral Togo, the man in chief command at sea of her splendid fleet, is likely to be one of the foremost figures of our time, for on him will devolve, in all probability, as prodigious a responsibility as fell to the lot of Nelson in our own national history.

It is his destiny to wield one of the finest, one of the most formidable instruments ever forged. In her navy Japan has created, in less than ten years, as perfect and as tremendous a fighting machine as any on the globe. At this perilous crisis in her fortunes, she has chosen to place the working of this machine in the hands of Admiral Togo—a choice, we may be sure, that has been made with the utmost deliberation and after a complete survey of all the possibilities of the situation. Japan feels this is a matter in which there must be no mistake, and the unanimous approval of the nation expressed on his appointment to the chief command shows that he is regarded as the right man in the right place.

A SIMPLE GENTLEMAN.

Admiral Togo is now about 55 years of age. He is not of princely or noble birth, but is a simple gentleman, a Samurai of the great Satsuma clan, as so many of his fellow-officers are. His senior rank, Admiral Count Ito (not to be confused with his name-ake Marquis Ito), who was in chief command of the navy during the Chino-Japanese War, and is now chief of the Naval Headquarters Staff in Tokio, is also a Satsuma Samurai, and formerly the whole Japanese fleet was officered and manned by the Satsuma, in the same way that the Japanese army was drawn from the Choshu clan. Nowadays neither navy nor army is entirely given over to these, the two most powerful of the clans of Japan; but many men from all over the empire are to be found in both services. When Togo entered the navy, however, its whole personnel was Satsuma.

Admiral Togo received a great part of his education at the Naval College, Greenwich, where he went through the regular courses of instruction current some thirty odd years ago. He thus understands a good deal of the history, training, and traditions of the British Navy, and he has brought the knowledge thus acquired to bear on his own with excellent effect. Returning to Japan, he was employed in various capacities. In 1894, when war broke out between China and Japan, he was in command of the Naniwa, a cruiser of 3,650 tons, one of the vessels composing what was then known as the First Flying Squadron of the Japanese navy. During the war he greatly distinguished himself, and earned the reputation of being a first-class fighting man.

SINKING THE KOWSHING.

It was in connection with the episode of the sinking of the Kowshing that his name first came into world-wide prominence. At the time some adverse criticisms of his action on that occasion were heard, but these died away on a fuller knowledge of the circumstances. The story reveals something of the character of the man, so it is worth telling again.

It was wearing on in the year 1894. Though there had been no actual declaration of war, it was evident enough that Japan and China were about to fight over Korea. Warships had been assembled, and large bodies of troops were

these days.

Gospel telepathy, in the first place, comes to God's children as it did to Peter upon Simon's house top, in broad daylight. By that I do not mean that it necessarily comes to us as it did to Peter at the sixth hour or when the sun is highest in the meridian, but I do mean this: When God speaks to man he speaks to him when he is rational, when he is wide awake, when his senses are on the alert, not when he is cooped up in some dark, deceitful retreat of a spiritualistic medium or when he is tossing about on his couch at midnight in uneasy slumber as the result of his digestive organs having been overloaded. There is a vision of the spirit and a vision of the flesh. There is a vision which comes from God and one that is, like the nightmare, the product of our own brain under the disturbance of physical or mental conditions. There must be careful discrimination lest we accept foolish fancies and mischievous impulses as the voice of God. That which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the spirit is spirit.

GOD SPEAKS.

I speak very emphatically on this subject. What right has any man to apply to himself the Ninety-first Psalm of David, as did a man some time ago in one of our eastern cities? He pondered over these verses, day in and day out: "For he shall give his angels charge over thee to keep thee in all thy ways. They shall bear thee up in their hands, lest thou dash thy foot against a stone." Then in order to demonstrate his belief in this saying, that man jumped from the top of a four storey building and broke nearly every bone in his body. Do you suppose a vision like that came from God or from the devil? What right has a man to imagine that he can get a vision from God by using the Bible as a fetish or an amulet, opening it at random and expecting the first verse his eye falls upon to be God's judgment in reference to some undecided matter, as I have known in my own experience of two or three people being in the habit of doing? What right has a man when in doubt about any matter to go to a fortune teller or to a sorcerer or a professor of divination and to regard the voice of a professional charlatan as the voice of God? Oh, no, my friends, God's voice is not heard in the dark paneled rooms of sin. It is not heard from the lips of those who are leading dishonest lives. It is not heard amid fanatic vapors. When God speaks to man he speaks as he did to Peter in Joppa—on the house top at midnight, in broad daylight. He speaks to man in a rational way and at a rational time.

THE TELEPATHY OF SATAN.

There is a vision sent by God. There is also a Satanic telepathy. Christ, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, was tempted by the visions of sin as well as we. In the fourth chapter of Luke we read that Satan took Jesus up to a high mountain and in vision showed unto him all the kingdoms of the world and said: "All this power will I give thee and the glory of them, for that is delivered unto me, and to whomsoever I will, I will give it. If thou, therefore, wilt worship me all shall be thine." Then Satan took Jesus to the pinnacle of the temple and asked him to cast himself down from thence, to prove that he was the Son of God. But Jesus, instead of obeying the Satanic vision, turned unto the devil and answered, "It is written, thou shalt not tempt the Lord, thy God." If being so pure and holy as our Lord was approached by temptation and assailed by a tempter who based his wicked suggestions on passages of Scripture, how careful should we be when a vision comes to us, as it came to Peter on the house top, to make sure that the vision is heaven sent for our guid-

ance while I speak there arises before your mind some one man, some one woman, some one child, you can save. You are like Peter standing upon the house top. You are listening to the messenger of Cornelius calling you to carry the news of salvation to some waiting soul.

But there is still another fact about God's visions which it would be well for us to dwell upon. The divine telepathy comes to the despised man's home as frequently as it does to the ruler's palace. Who was Peter's host at the house where he had this divine vision? He was Simon the tanner. He was in all probability the most despised man in all the coast capital at that time. Among the Jews the dealer in cured hides of animals was looked upon as a social outcast. The harlot, the murderer, the insurrectionist, were more respected than he. The condemned criminal might be pardoned of his crimes even though he was the thief who waylaid the poor man on the road to Jericho, but the tanner's calling was never forgiven. As men shrank from contact with the leper, whose touch might communicate his loathsome disease to the healthy person, so the Jew shrank from contact with the tanner, whose presence in a home brought ceremonial contamination. The door of hospitality was always slammed shut in the face of the tanner.

THE DESPISED TANNER.

By the old Jewish law, if a husband died without any children, his brother was compelled to marry the widow. But a widow was not compelled to marry that brother if he was a tanner. Not even the Jewish law would compel a woman to suffer such an ignominy. If a man married a woman without telling her he was a tanner, she could have the matrimonial bonds instantly annulled, as soon as the deception was found out. Of course, there had to be tanners among the Jews, as there must be hangmen for this present generation; yet, so bitterly were the tanners despised in ancient times that by the eastern law no tanner was allowed to build his tamery nearer to the outskirts of a town than fifty cubits. It was to this despised home that the heavenly vision came, opening the gate of the Christian church to the gentile nations. Your home, O man, O woman, may be humble; it may be located in what the aristocratic people call the slums; it may even have been associated with the vicious pollution of society; but even there the voice from the heavenly mansions may be heard. "I came not," said the compassionate Saviour, "to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance." You may be a social outcast, as much shunned as Simon the tanner, but in your house, too, you may hear a voice saying, "Come now, and let us reason together, though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool."

A MESSAGE OF SALVATION.

One more thought is suggested by Peter's experience. This vision of the sheet coming down from the heavens filled with all manner of four footed beasts and creeping things and fowls of the air came to Peter when he was comparatively a young man. It came to him not only as a message of salvation, but also a command, especially for young men and women, to go to work. The Apocalyptic visions of St. John were entirely different. When John had his visions upon the island of Patmos he was a feeble, wornout patriarch of ninety. Most of his friends were in heaven. He was dreaming for the most part of the life beyond. His earthly work was practically finished. But the vision came to Peter of manhood. He was then a young while he was in the stalwart prime man in the thirties. My young friends, note the importance of this fact. It means that God's appealing to the young and the physically stalwart to consecrate our energy

to the dimensions of the eastern tunnel, namely 16 feet by 18 feet. The Simplon Tunnel will be the longest in the world, measuring 12 miles 444 yards; as a matter of fact, it is so already, for on March 2nd last the combined length of the northern and southern headings reached that of the St. Gothard—9 miles 564 yards. The latest official return shows that on August 1st last the piercing had reached a distance of 7,400 yards on the south or Italian side, and 10,738 yards on the north or Swiss side, which left 3,426 yards still to be cut. The advance galleries from the Swiss portal have now passed both the summit of the tunnel and the frontier line between

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY

and are on the descending gradient to meet the miners coming up the corresponding ascending gradient from Varzo. As the drainage of the tunnel is effected by gravity, now that the Swiss miners have passed the summit they are compelled to pump the water back. The volume amounts to about 7,000 gallons per minute. The idea was for the two advances to meet on the summit, but the Italian has been greatly retarded by landslips and floods.

Since August 1st the rate of progress of both advances has averaged from nine to ten metres, say, 29 feet a day. Assuming that the same rate of progress is maintained, the miners ought to join hands on or about July 18, 1904. It should be explained that work in the tunnel goes on unceasingly; the miners themselves observe only one holiday in the year, namely, December 14th, the feast of Santa Barbara, who is their patron saint. This is a great field day for the Government engineers, who utilize the breathing time for verifying the axis by means of theodolites and powerful acetylene lamps. The present arrangement is to open the tunnel for traffic on July 1, 1905, or about a year after the completion of the perforation. The interval will give ample time for constructing the permanent way and installing the signalling apparatus, and will be imperative if it is decided to adopt electric traction, which will prevent vitiation of the air and lessen the corrosion of metal. The motive power now required at either portal for driving the drills, and for air compressing, pumping, ventilating, electric lighting, and so forth, is 6,000 horse-power, and the Diveria, on the Swiss side, and the Diveria, on the Italian side, have been harnessed to generate this motive force. The water supply from each river furnishes upwards of 2,000 gallons per minute, and exerts a maximum pressure of 250 pounds per square inch, and could be easily applied to serve for the traction inside the tunnel.

ENGLISH POTTERY DISTRICTS.

The terrible social conditions prevalent in the pottery districts of Staffordshire, England, have aroused recently a great deal of attention, and philanthropists and reformers are now busy investigating the causes of the demoralization and suggesting remedies for it. It appears that woman labor has a good deal to do with the trouble, and that makes the situation of pretty general interest, here as well as in England. The women do the work more cheaply than the men would and so reduce the men's chances of getting work. Working late in the potteries they neglect their homes—the children are left with "day nurses." So when the husband comes from his work—if he have any—he finds the home deserted, and after he has brought in the children from the day nurse he naturally goes off to some "pub," where he finds light, warmth and company, and his wife, when she has finished her day's work, is very apt to do the same. In other words, woman work practically abolishes home life, and the state of affairs which is arousing much horror follows easily enough.

the circumstances. The story reveals something of the character of the man, so it is worth telling again.

It was wearing on in the year 1894. Though there had been no actual declaration of war, it was evident enough that Japan and China were about to fight over Korea. Warships had been assembled, and large bodies of troops were either on the field or were on the way to the scene of conflict. The Kowshing, a transport vessel flying the British flag, with a British captain and crew, and carrying some 1,100 Chinese soldiers for Asan, was met by Togo in the Naniwa, who signaled to her by firing two blank cartridges to stop, which she did. Thereafter a Japanese lieutenant went on board the Kowshing with a peremptory order from Togo that the transport must proceed no further towards her destination, but at once accompany the Naniwa to the main Japanese fleet. Captain Galsworthy, of the Kowshing, was willing to obey these orders, but not so minded were the officers of the Chinese forces on the vessel; they immediately raised a great clamor, and threatened Galsworthy.

STARTING A WAR.

Seeing what was occurring, Togo sent a boat to bring off Captain Galsworthy and his crew; but, meanwhile, the disturbances and confusion on the Kowshing had increased, and the Chinese prevented them from leaving her. Some time then passed and at length Togo signaled Galsworthy to take one of his own boats and come over to the Naniwa; but the British captain was not allowed by the Chinese to do so. For four hours Togo stood off and on trying to save him and the ship, but finding there was no chance of this, he at last ordered the red flag, which announced that he was about to fire, to be hoisted. A few moments later a well-directed shot from the Naniwa struck the engine-room, and penetrated the hull of the Kowshing, which soon afterwards filled and sank. As Galsworthy and his men leaped over the bulwarks of the transport into the sea they were fired on by the Chinese. Togo at once sent out boats, and rescued as many as he could.

In this way Togo began the Sino-Japanese War. His countrymen have never forgotten the part he played in this episode. "Togo!" they say, "it was Togo who sank the Kowshing." And they draw a confident augury from it.

In the course of the war Togo saw a great deal of actual fighting, so he is a naval man of no little experience. He was present at the first battle of Phungdo at the Battle of Haiyang, took part in the bombardment of Tangchow, and saw the final overthrow and destruction at Wei-Hai-Wei of all that was left of the Chinese fleet. Nor did his ship, the Naniwa, pass entirely scatheless through these ordeals, though she received no vital damage. But the fame of Togo Heihachiro grew; he was known as a man of resolution and resource, most of all as a hard and determined fighter.

HIS POSITION TO-DAY.

After the war he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral, and promoted to the third command in the Japanese fleet. Prior to his present appointment he was commander-in-chief at Maizuru, a dockyard on the Sea of Japan. Maizuru is not one of the largest yards in the Island Empire, but it may become of great importance as a suitable port from which troops can be despatched to Korea, owing to its comparative nearness to that peninsula. His present rank is that of vice-admiral. All information with respect to the Japanese fleet has been so absolutely withheld for the past few weeks by the censor that it is not quite certain on which ship Admiral Togo has hoisted his flag, but it is understood that the Hatsuse is the vessel. The Hatsuse is a sister ship to the Mikasa; that is to say, she is one of the largest and most power-

ful battleships afloat, having over 10,000 tons displacement.

In person Admiral Togo is a short, somewhat stout man, with full black beard and moustache, and a distinctively Japanese appearance. He is not a great talker; indeed, in manner he is somewhat reserved. Above all, he is a cool, resolute, determined very courageous sailor, quick and alert of perception, but calm and unprecipitate in action. He knows his fleet well—knows what it can do to a nicety. He knows the spirit and temper of his men, freshly and passionately moved at this time by a consuming fever of patriotism. Japan confidently expects much from him and them, and has no fear that they will disappoint her fervent anticipations.

WHEN TWO FLEETS MEET — SEA-BATTLES OF THE PAST AND PRESENT.

Modern Sea Warfare Compared With the Days of Nelson.

Few as are the people who can imagine a battle field on shore, they are vastly fewer who can picture with any certainty the scene of a naval conflict.

Terrible, too, as are all scenes of warfare, there seems something akin to sacrifice, to desecration of God's own realm, in man daring to carry his bloodthirsty, destructive animosities out upon the stainless blue of the pure sea. Yet here, no matter how terrific the slaughter, how widespread the destruction wrought by man upon his fellow-man, the merciful sea, impollutable, reticent, immediately effaces all trace thereof—hides man's misdoings from the gaze of high Heaven, nor allows the poor remains to lie and fill the air with pestilence.

THE WOODEN WALLS.

And this, of course, more so now than ever it has been before. In the days when Britain became the sovereign power at sea, and her wooden walls were handled and fought through whole days in closest proximity with their enemies, it often befell that ships hulled through and through with shot drifted for many days, while the handful of unwounded survivors accomplished tasks such as make the mind reel to think of.

They fought for life as fiercely as they had faced their human enemies; hacked and hewed at the wreckage around them so that the sea might take it away with its deadly danger to them; doggedly stuck to the pumps, cleansed the shambles of their ship for the avoidance of pestilence, and held at bay that sense of utter weariness and hopelessness which was the deadliest foe of all. And the wide, clean sea around them waited impartially for whatever end was decreed them, ready to cover up all traces of them if they failed to live, or bear them bravely on its bosom into port and safety.

MERCIFULLY SWIFT.

But modern sea warfare has changed nearly all that. Far more terrible, but mercifully far more swift, will be the conflict between hostile fleets in the future. There will be scarcely any such thing as the lingering agony, long drawn out, of the old days of sea fighting. For one thing, modern ironclad cruisers going into action will choose the lesser of two evils confronting them. Because of the deadly peril of splinters and of fire, everything of wood in their fittings, even to the boats, will be cast away at the beginning of the fight.

Then, when the battle is joined, the seamen must needs have a heart of brass encased in triple steel, a mind that refuses to meditate upon the immediate possibility of one of those terrible 12-inch projectiles plunging down upon his vessel's deck, and out.

HATED BY THE COREANS

THE JAPANESE DEVASTATED THEIR COUNTRY.

Coreans Are Much Superior Physically to the Japanese.

Corea seems destined to be the sacrificial victim of the Far Eastern struggle. Manchuria has long ceased to be an independent political entity. From being the conqueror of China, when the present dynasty invaded and subdued the Middle Kingdom in 1644, Manchuria steadily sank to the status of a somewhat neglected outlying dependency, the most backward part of the backward empire. Its hold on the Chinese imagination lay in the presence, at Mukden, of the tombs of China's foreign conquerors, and as the Manchus are even to-day an armed and hostile garrison in China, the relics of their ancestors are not very dear to the native Chinese. Corea has never ceased to be a separate and distinct Kingdom, with a defined social, moral, and political life of its own, in spite of the rival claims of suzerainty alternately put forth by China and Japan. Corea has a heroic history of intense interest and value, and stands as the bringer of light, religion, and art to the Japanese.

Physically, the Coreans are a finer people than their neighbors of Japan, and visitors to the Hermit Kingdom speak of them as being much handsomer than the Chinese, who, in their turn, are in physique superior to the Mikado's subjects. The Coreans have been devastated again and again by ruthless Japanese invasions, and to the last of these all historians unite in ascribing the present fallen fortunes and broken courage of the Hermit Kingdom. Corea gave Japan the art of letters, science, and religion, as well as the best models and craftsmen in all those arts of painting and design which we think of as characteristically Japanese. In return for these great gifts, the Japanese again and again spread desolation through her fertile valleys. No Eastern people detest another so strongly as the Coreans detest the Japanese.

A LAND OF BEAUTY.

Corea is a land of extreme beauty and fertility, though it has for years suffered from certain political evils which we may the more easily understand as they have analogies nearer home. It has a land question almost identical with the Irish land question, except that, in Ireland, the landlords were additionally odious as representatives of foreign conquest and foreign domination, the rule of an alien race and an alien faith. But in both Corea and Ireland the heart of the land question, economically speaking, was the same, a year-to-year tenancy which gave the landlord the right to raise the rent every time the tenant improved his holding by clearing, draining, building, or fertilizing. This system in Corea, as in Ireland, kept the peasant class in perpetual poverty, and made all hope of progress for them impossible. The absenteeism of the Irish landlords was repeated in Corea, as the land-owning class invariably streamed to the capital, to take part in its pleasures and amusements, and to participate in the court life, which, for splendor of pagentry and costumes, and for elaborate detail of etiquette, was a close second to the court of Vienna in the days before Sadowa and the legislative secession of Hungary.

A second evil, and a very serious one, in Corea, we can best realize by what we have recently read of Bulgarian-Macedonia under Turkish rule; it is the evil of tax-farming lined with extortion and dishonesty. A political writer of much acuteness has spoken of the Constantinople hierarchy in the Roumania of olden days as "a cascade of simony"; we

SPADE IN WAR IS MIGHTY

WHAT RUSSIAN ENTRENCH- MENTS WILL BE LIKE.

Gun Cotton in Front of Trenches to Blow Up Attacking Force.

If at this moment one could wander at large over the Russian position above the Yalu River, there would doubtless be astonishing evidence on all sides of the power of the spade in defensive works. Entrenchments would be everywhere, says the London Mail.

In modern warfare the spade is as mighty as the rifle, and woe be to the army that cannot handle both with equal ease. It is because of the effectiveness of sharpnel, and because of the long range of the small calibre military rifle, that entrenchments in some form or other are absolutely essential to troops in the open. The man who in the face of the enemy can burrow the quickest, and at the same time is prepared to spring forward and seize the opportunity that is afforded, is the best modern-day soldier.

The absolute necessity for the spade on the field of battle was first clearly demonstrated in the Russo-Turkish war, when modern rifles were brought into play. So great, indeed, was the necessity that the Russian General Skoboleff provided every man in his command with a spade, and when his men reached the outskirts of Constantinople, it was found they had discarded every article except their spades, belts, and rifles. They had learned a bitter and an unexpected lesson.

AT PLEVNA.

At the entrenchments of Plevna they discovered to their cost the havoc that could be created by determined men with plenty of ammunition behind earthworks. The Turks had used their spades with a right good will, and in addition to their fighting trenches, had erected bomb-proof works that were afterwards the admiration of the world. At Plevna the Turks lived entirely within their bomb-proofs during the bombardment by the heavy artillery, and when the assaulting columns pushed to the front the Turks sallied out and, lining their fighting trenches, drove the Russians back with terrible slaughter. The spade made their earthworks imbreachable, but starvation eventually undid what the spade had done.

Bomb-proofs are usually made of logs placed against the side of a hill or embankment, and the whole covered with earth-turf and sand for preference. Bomb-proofs can also be made simply tunneling into the side of a hill. The idea of a bomb-proof being protection against sharpnel shell, filled with innumerable bullets, burst, as a rule, some 30 yards short of the enemy's position, and above it. The small shot, together with the steel filings, etc., are hurled on the top of the defenders in the open trenches, searching the cavity from end to end. Against this high angle fire a bomb-proof is the only resource.

SHELTER TRENCHES.

Of shelter trenches there are various kinds, from the hasty shelter trench thrown up in a few minutes by a skirmisher to the deep gun emplacements for artillery. The greatest care is taken in concealing those trenches from the enemy, the earth thrown up in front of a parapet being cunningly screened by leaves, brushwood, grass, or anything the color of the ground in the vicinity to prevent detection. A parapet thus screened is of the utmost service to the marksman.

Another effective method used by crack shots is a rifle pit. This is simply a large circular hole, some four feet deep, dug in the ground, with the loose earth thrown around

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MARCH 30.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xiv, 13-28. Golden Text, John vi, 35.

The miracle of to-day's lesson is also recorded by Mark and Luke and John and is the only miracle, apart from His resurrection, which is recorded by the four evangelists. Most helpful heart words for us are found in verses 16, 18, concerning the multitude, representing all multitudes, "Give ye them to eat," and concerning, the material on hand to be used, "Bring them hither to me." We who have received the Lord Jesus, the True Bread, are expected to tell others of Him that they also may receive Him; but the hungry multitudes are so great, and it is so much easier to our self-indulgent, indolent natures to let them alone or send them away, and we have so little time or strength or money to do anything with, that in our eyes the case is altogether hopeless. But if we will only surrender our little all to Him who can make much out of little and great things out of nothing He is the same miracle worker still. The apostles told Jesus all that they had done and taught. The disciples of John also told Jesus after they had buried the body of John (Matt. xiv, 12; Mark iv, 30). It is an excellent habit to tell Him everything (Phil. iv, 6, 7).

Jesus and His disciples had no leisure so much as to eat, there were so many coming and going, so He took them apart into a desert place to rest, but the multitude followed Him, and He received them and spake unto them of the kingdom of God and healed them that had need of healing for He was moved with compassion toward them (Mark vi, 31-34; Luke iv, 11). He had no pity for Himself, but He was full of pity for these sheep without a shepherd even though, or because, He knew their motives in following Him (John vi, 2). How unlike we are to our Master! When the kingdom comes, both body and soul shall be perfectly healed, for His great atonement covers our whole being; but for the body just like His we must wait till the resurrection of the just at His coming (Phil. iii, 20, 21; I John iii, 2, 3).

Not all the glorious things of the kingdom, of which Jesus had been speaking, nor the mighty works which they had seen Him do could make even the twelve forget that they were weary, hungry men in mortal bodies, and so, as the evening was coming on, they ventured to suggest to our Lord that He should send the multitude away that they might buy themselves victuals. It must have been to their very great surprise that the Lord said, "They need not depart; give ye them to eat" (verses 15, 16). Then we have the strangest possible Philip and Andrew brotherhood, an unbelieving pair, after whom it is to be hoped that the so called brotherhood of to-day does not pattern. Our Lord knew just what He would do; He always does, and if we had anointed ears we would often hear Him say, "Now shalt thou see what I will do" (John vi, 6; Ex. vi, 1).

When in our daily life He allows us to come into a strait place, a difficulty, a perplexity, it is simply to prove us as He proved Philip, to see whether we will attempt to work our way out, as Philip did, or turn to Him with confidence in His ability, as Philip might have done. Andrew speaks of that which is in sight, five loaves and two small fishes, but adds, "What are they among so many?" Both of them seem to have utterly forgotten who Jesus was and what they had seen Him do. How very like them we are, and to be, for no

fire, everything of wood in the fittings, even to the boats, will be cast away at the beginning of the fight. Then, when the battle is joined, the seamen must needs have a heart of brass encased in triple steel, a mind that refuses to meditate upon the immediate possibility of one of those terrible 12-inch projectiles plunging down upon his vessel's deck, and out, amid the disintegration of all her ganglions of energy, through the bottom, rendering her an easy target to an uninjured foe, and her sinking a matter of minutes.

THE STRICKEN SHIP.

And when she sinks, stone-like—pumping being, if possible to a yet undamaged engine, a manifest absurdity in that rent fabric of steel—with her must go all her crew. It may sound cruel and hard-hearted to speak of their end being mercifully swift, but, in view of the horrors of the old wooden ships floating on, veritable charnel-houses, when the battle was over, there was hardly any other term applicable.

The modern man-of-war will not, at any rate, prolong the agonies of her crew when she is scuttled. She will go down quick into the pit in a halo of steam, a whirling vortex of waves, and in five minutes from the commencement of her downward plunge there will be no sign that she has even been, and only if other vessels be very near will there be any possible chance of saving the handful of stalwart swimmers whose superhuman struggles have wrenched them clear of the devouring, down-dragging eddies.

NOTHING PREVENTS.

The pomp and pageantry of sea warfare in Nelson's day, with its stripped crowds of men swarming about the encumbered decks, and streaming flags from every mast, have gone with the towering ranges of sails and nimble sailors who leapt about aloft handling them even during the height of battle. The new man-of-war goes into the fight grim, unadorned, and apparently proceeding by her own volition, like some unthinkable marine monster begotten of the elder slime.

Nor will the elements interfere either to retard or accelerate the issues as once they did. Whether it be calm or storm, blue sky or fog, night or day, the battle will be joined.

Fog is the only elemental condition that succeeds in making the great, wide sea look a little place, where not merely navies have no room to float, but it seems impossible to avoid colliding with the only other ship that was in sight before those fleecy walls of mystery closed in upon the seafarers. Yet the modern sea warrior among us is trained to welcome that terrifying condition of things, to dash at utmost speed through the thickness, and burst upon his enemy with the sudden unexpectedness of the lightning stroke.

And to add to all these terrible conditions of modern sea warfare we have now the submarine. Not content with the mighty arena of conflict afforded by the open surface of the sea, in gale, or fog, or calm, the sea fighter must now descend into darkness and silence, the realm of the utterly unknown, in order that he may haply hurl at one fell blow as from a bursting volcano, into blazing boiling ruin and death, eight hundred lives, and the revenge of a principality. For man has even extended the battle-ground of the sea.—Frank T. Bullen.

COULDN'T STOP IT.

The recent effort of Mr. Fred Taylor, a director of a leading woolen firm of Batley, Eng., to discourage smoking has not been very successful. The sum of \$5 was offered to each 1,000 employees of the firm who should abstain from the use of tobacco in any form for six months. It was ascertained the other day that 300 of the male operatives have already disqualified themselves. The offer extends to women and girls.

A second evil, and a very serious one, in Corea, we can best realize by what we have recently read of Bulgarian-Macedonia under Turkish rule; it is the evil of tax-farming, lined with extortion and dishonesty. A political writer of much acuteness has spoken of the Constantinople hierarchy in the Roumania of olden days as "a cascade of simony"; we might, with some justice, speak of the governmental system of Corea as a "cascade of extortion." The peasant groans and pays the bill, just as he does in the practically feudal India of to-day. But the Corean peasant is further the victim of a cruel and barbarous criminal law, with punishments as capricious as they are severe, and here the Indian ryot has immeasurably the advantage, since, in the British-Indian Empire, the law can neither be bought nor delayed.

JAPAN'S MISSIONARY ZEAL.

Add to this that the central government has never assimilated the modern doctrine that governments exist for the good of the people, and to develop and distribute the resources of the country; and that the Corean army was a costly luxury of the court, but wholly inefficacious against foreign foes, and we have a fairly true estimate of the internal condition of the Hermit Kingdom. Nor can it be doubted that Japan was inspired by genuine missionary zeal, accompanied, without doubt, by feelings less disinterested, in her attempt to modernize Corea, immediately before and during the war with China in 1894. Japan had then some sixteen years of civilized existence, in our modern democratic sense, to her credit, and had certainly done wonders within that time. Her intentions towards Corea involved an equally sweeping reformation for the land of "Morning Calm." But more than sixteen years of national life are needed before a kingdom can safely become the mentor of another, especially if that other strenuously objects, and has already, through fifteen centuries of calamitous invasions, grown to distrust and hate the would-be reformer.

The Japanese went at their task with a certain ruthless vigor, and the imprisonment of the Corean sovereignty, and the murder of the Corean Queen were symptomatic of their strenuous methods. They drew up schemes of reform which read admirably, but which took no root among the Coreans, and within three or four years the whole fabric of "New Corea" thus violently born under Japanese auspices toppled and fell to pieces. The Japanese had secured settlements in various parts of Corea, such as Fusan and Chemulpo, and they had built the rudiments of a postal and telegraph system, which are undoubtedly of benefit; but, at the same time, they managed to add to the keen animosity with which the Coreans viewed everything Japanese, and the work of civilization in Corea was thus set back and hindered.

WILL TRY AGAIN.

Japan is now determined to try again, in spite of all treaties guaranteeing Corean independence and sovereignty; and Corea is likely to learn some rude lesson concerning the modern application of material forces. Good may result from this to Corea, provided that Japan's tutelage is only temporary. But nothing more hurtful to the genius and destiny of the gifted but unfortunate Corean race could be imagined than a permanent merging of their kingdom without the Mikado's Empire. Nor, it may be added, could anything be conceived less likely to benefit the eastern powers, including the United States; since the Japanese will soon make it as impossible for a white merchant to succeed in Corea as it now is in Japan. The ideal of the Mikado's advisers includes the gradual ousting of the white race from all territory under Japanese influence, and this doctrine would undoubtedly be applied to Corea. With our Chinese exclusion laws, we are hardly in a position to complain.—Harper's Weekly.

color of the ground in the vicinity to prevent detection. A parapet thus screened is of the utmost service to the marksman.

Another effective method used by crack shots is a rifle pit. This is simply a large circular hole, some four feet deep, dug in the ground, with the loose earth thrown around concealed either by turf or brushwood. The rifles of the marksmen are practically level with the ground, and for a party to advance against a line of marksmen in rifle pits would mean annihilation. In the same manner gun pits are dug for field guns, their ugly black snouts lying parallel with the ground, and almost touching it.

Another way of making gun pits is by a "blindage," which consists of a tree or something of the kind in front of a shelter trench that conceals the position of the piece. When shelter trenches assume large dimensions, they are known by the name of earthworks, and in the defence of a position every ingenuity of the soldier is brought into play. In front of the trenches a deep ditch is sunk, and in this ditch may be placed crows' feet—iron balls with three spikes—so arranged that at least one spike must be perpendicular. These crows' feet, by the way, are intended mainly for cavalry, but they may be used with wire entanglements or chevaux de frise for the defence of trenches.

CHEVAUX DE FRISE.

Chevaux de frise may be made of anything sharp—broken blades or sharp iron spikes stuck in a block of wood, and bristling outwards like the quills in a porcupine's back. A large tree, or a tree of hardwood, stripped of its leaves, and with all its branches pointed sharply towards the enemy makes a very effective chevaux de frise. But after all it is the spade work that tells; and it is the spade that makes the fougass or land torpedo. The fougass is simply a kind of mine. A deep hole is dug in front of the trench, a charge of gun cotton or dynamite is placed at the bottom, and the hole is filled with stones, the ground being carefully arranged on top so as not to create suspicion. At the proper moment the fougass is exploded, either by electricity or by contact. There is always reason for apprehension when entrenchments are first thrown up that the fresh-turned soil will disclose the position of the enemy, but by skillful manipulation the spade work may be effectively concealed—by the spade.

Indeed, for modern warfare on land the spade is quite as necessary as any other military implement used in the field. It is the modest adjunct of big guns, for it throws up earthworks to conceal their presence, without which they would be useless. The engineers and sappers of a great army have enormous responsibilities devolving upon them. Unfortunately, besides having almost all the hard and dangerous work to do, they all too seldom receive any of the glory that should be attendant to it.

OUR PREMIER INDUSTRY.

The exports of Canadian farm produce—our sales to other countries—were fourteen millions greater last year than all our other exports put together—greater than all the combined sales abroad from our forests, our fisheries, our mines, our manufactures, our ships. Canada's total sales to other countries last year came to \$214,000,000. Farm produce gave \$114,000,000 of that. Such is the meaning of agriculture to Canada. It means more than all other industries put together. To this supreme Canadian industry it is that Chamberlainism proposes to give a tremendous advantage in the world's greatest market.

Honeyed lips cannot overcome a vinegar life.

People without reverses are never successful.

way out, as a tramp out of the way. Him with confidence in His ability, as Philip might have done. Andrew speaks of that which is in sight, five loaves and two small fishes, but adds, "What are they among so many?" Both of them seem to have utterly forgotten who Jesus was and what they had seen Him do. How very like them we are apt to be, for no matter how many times we have been delivered, when a new trial comes we are apt to act and talk like the ten spies rather than like Caleb and Joshua. We all need to profit by Zech. iv. 6, 7, 10, and learn to fear no mountain and not to despise little things.

Having received from the lad his little and all and the multitude being seated on the green grass by fifties in a company. He looked up to heaven and gave thanks and blessed and brake the loaves and by the disciples passed them to the multitude, and all did eat and were filled, and twelve baskets of fragments were gathered. It does not seem so wonderful when we remember who it was that did it, even the same one who fed a hundred men with twenty loaves in the days of Elisha (II. Kings iv. 42-44) and fed millions with manna in the wilderness for forty years. Why can we not trust Him now? When we place ourselves as unreservedly in His hands as the lad did the loaves and fishes then shall we see what He will do.

He could have fed them with manna from heaven, but His ordinary way is to use human instrumentality. We each have the opportunity which the lad had to place our all in Jesus' hands, reserving nothing, but who is willing thus to consecrate himself to the Lord? (I. Chron. xxix. 5). There is no end, there is no limit, to the use and the blessing which He may make of us when we are fully surrendered to Him. He gave Himself to be broken and poured forth for us. Why should we hesitate to place ourselves in His hands most unreservedly that we may be blessed and broken and passed round by Him for the life of others? The next miracle in this chapter is a picture of the church in this age, toiling in rowing the wind contrary, and Jesus absent, but He sees and cares, and He will come again in the morning watch and then immediately we shall be at our destination forever with the Lord (John vi. 21). Meanwhile He is saying "Be of good cheer, it is I, be not afraid." And we may walk on the sea of every unrest if we will see Jesus only.

OLD ROMAN WARSHIPS.

Effort to be Made to Raise Two of Them.

It is reported that a syndicate of English and American millionaires who are interested in archaeology have offered the Italian Government \$100,000 to cover the cost of bringing up two ancient Roman warships which are believed to be buried at the bottom of the Lake of Nemi, in the Alban Hills, about 20 miles from Rome.

These vessels are supposed to have been put on the lake by the Emperor Caligula as a kind of floating villa for which purpose they were naturally sumptuously decorated.

The sum offered is intended to pay for the draining of the lake and the erecting of a museum on its shores and the Government would be required to repay the money within ten years by annual instalments of \$10,000.

Another report is current that Mr. Carnegie has offered five million dollars for an Egyptian obelisk which is supposed to be buried near the church of San Luigi dei Francesi but this is positively denied.

Gentle sins are likely to have rough consequences.

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER XI.

For several days there had been inconclusive fighting. If there was any advantage, it lay slightly on the side of Hispaniola, not by reason of any superiority of her troops or her generals, but because in spite of Hector's admonitions to caution—the hour was not ripe for the mad melody his heart was set on—the Palmettos had been profuse of life and limb. As Bravo said in chess phrase, "they preferred a risky gambit to the safer, sterner Ruy Lopez of War." Yet these few days taught each somewhat of respect for the other; the Palmettos learned that the Hispaniolans were not to be overcombed by wild rushes and the Hispaniolans recognized that they were facing no half-starved Aruban brute.

All this preliminary tit-for-tat skirmishing took place in and across the space between the demi-lune of low hills that fences Palm City on the land side and the demi-lune of craggy slopes that forms the foot of the Monte. Half a mile wide it is in some places, and as much as two miles in others; orange groves and banana plantations, fields of potatoes and stretches of maize score it criss-cross; and form the best kind of cover for desultory fighting.

On the rim of the seaward demi-lune lie the Hispaniola lines guarding Palm City, on the rim of the hillward lie the Palmetto: keeneyed outposts glancing hither and thither for a sign of movement among the growths of the level. But under the silver of the moon and the pale gold and steel blue of stars nothing stirs save grass and scrub and leaves at the wind's will, and here and there dim figures busy at cooking-pots. In the centre of the five-mile-long seaward sweep looms a great flag, marking Stamp's headquarters; and facing it, a mile and a quarter off, flaps lazily in the slow breeze creeping from the sea Maddalen's white ensign, with the purple-crowned life over Hector's tent.

Hector is alone. Earlier in the evening he has held a council of war and announced to his generals a plan of attack that has commanded admiration, if not enthusiastic approval. He is sitting at a table studying a map, making a red pencil mark here, picking in a tiny white flag there. In a little while his work is done, and throwing himself back in his chair with a sigh of satisfaction he lights a cigarillo, and under the soft influence of the tobacco begins to dream.

He looks out through the open door of the tent and sees the Hispaniolan lights twinkling across the plain. They dance before his eyes until he is swung to the very top of his dream. His thoughts are back in London; he sees that summer night of rain when Don Augustin brought him to the house in Bloomsbury and showed him "the last argument"—the Queen. Ah, yes, it is ever the Queen. At whatever point he may begin the race of thought, always and always he reaches the goal, Maddalena, the Queen, the Queen of all these fighting thousands around him, the Queen of him; the new golden note that came into the chant of his life scarce four months ago, and that sonicates it now, as a clear soprano rises over a deep chorus and seems to float upon, and then soar over, the waves of song. A new golden note, with joy and pride of life in it, and sometimes a tone of melancholy that

thunder-cloud, leaps fluid passion, fusing heart with heart, so that they are no more twain but one.

"Hector!"

"Maddalena!"

After every dream—alas! how short is every longest dream!—comes the awakening: soon or late, swift or slow, like a tropical dawn, like a winter daybreak, the awakening comes. How it happens neither can tell, but they are sitting on camp-stools, facing Hector and the Queen.

"I was mad." It is Hector that speaks.

That wonderful smile that runs down from lips to throat and up from lips to eyes, makes spring and then summer of his winter of contrition. Was ever lover that was not contrite after he knew that he had thrilled maiden into woman?

"I should have hidden my secret better." It is still Hector.

"And I—Hector?"

"Ah! you are the Queen."

"Queen or no Queen, I am a woman."

"A woman worthy of the best."

"Enough to be worthy of you."

"Maddalena!"

"Hector!"

"But you are the Queen—the queen of women."

"Without love, I am without a crown."

"And I? What am I? And my love—however great, how little for you!"

"However small, how great for me—my crown, my kingdom."

"I, that was proud of my name, my descent, my line of ancestors—O! what a pin-point it all is!"

"And I—daughter of kings, a queen—am I not to be the equal of one of my own girls of the Monte?"

"Maddalena—you love me?"

"I love you."

"Since when?" (What lover ever forbore to ask this, the second inevitable question in the cat-chism?)

"I cannot tell—I cannot think. I am here with you, and I love you."

"Maddalena!"

"Hector!—And you love me?"

"More than life or death, I love you."

"Since when?" (Lovers themselves laugh at the tide-like regularity of question and answer.)

Hector laughs.

"God knows. It seems to me, ever since I can remember. I cannot conceive the time when you did not fill my heart, when you did not make heaven of all my waking thoughts, and a seventh heaven of my dreams. I have loved you always."

"Even before you saw me?"

"You grew real that night."

"O! that night!"

"Real—and farther off than ever."

"Why farther off?"

"Because you were real."

"Are you sorry I am real?"

"Sorry? I shall never know sorrow more. I have my hour now—"

He glanced towards the door of the tent, and for the first time realized that all the world of Maddalena's army might pass by and share his hour. He rose and stood erect before her.

"I must stand—He waved a hand to the door. They would think it strange if I sat in the presence of the Queen."

Then dashed on her remembrance of her people, and she felt guilty because in their time of travail she snatched happiness for herself. She blushed like a child caught pilfering. She, too, rose. Up and down she

"Errors!"

She spoke in the soft tongue of her land.

"Maddalena!"

"What does he say? He is very sad."

"He has been looking into the future—but what is the future? I cannot think of it. I look on you, and all my life is pressed into this moment."

And so these two made their heaven while they might.

It was night dawn when Hector and Alasdair returned to the lines from seeing Maddalena back to the little house in the cup of Caldera; dark and cold it was, and in Hector's ears still sounded the ominous echo of Asunta's laughter that greeted the Queen's return—an echo that sounded on and on until the burden of the drums rose to drown it and rouse Palmetto to the fight. (To be Continued.)

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Notes of Interest About Some Prominent People.

Robert Casper, of Neu-Ruppin, Germany, who is totally blind, makes a living as a newspaper reporter. His memory is such that he can remember the exact words of any speech. His accuracy is marvellous.

It has long been known that the Czar possessed a very pretty musical gift, and His Majesty has recently essayed his power as a composer of music to his own verses. In these verses the predominant note is one of religion. They extol the glories of the Orthodox Church and its saints and exalt the virtue of Christian self-sacrifice and renunciation of worldly goods and prosperity.

Mr. Briton Riviere, R.A., is deservedly proud of the remarkable feat of having had a picture hung at the British Gallery while still a Cheltenham schoolboy. At seventeen two of his paintings were accepted by the Royal Academy. And yet, in spite of his early success, he was for some years compelled to maintain himself by illustrating magazines and books before he could resume the "luxury" of his beloved brush.

That wonderful woman, the Dowager Empress of China (who, by-the-by, is not of the low origin she is popularly credited with), has the great distinction of being able to read and write, which makes her unique among Chinese women of her generation. She looks extraordinarily young for her age, her hair is still dark and luxuriant, her skin firm and un wrinkled, though she reaches to a considerable extent. Her chief recreation is card-playing with the ladies of her Court, and large sums of money are often staked, for at heart she is a gambler.

Appropos of the birthday of the Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. King), who was seventy-four the other day, is told the following pretty story: A couple of years ago the Bishop attended a confirmation at Boston, England. There he heard of a poor crippled girl who had been prepared for confirmation, but could not be brought to the service. Without more ado, despite his three-score and twelve years and a driving rain, and blustering wind, he set out and walked the two miles that separated the cottage of the girl from the church. The service in her bedroom lost nothing of its beauty or solemnity because of its mean surroundings.

The Crown Princess of Sweden, who is very pretty and popular, goes by the name of "The Colonel's Wife." The Crown Prince, unlike his poet father, is a military enthusiast, and is honorary colonel of several regiments. When he was first married he took his young bride into the headquarters of the regiment of which he was then acting colonel, and said: "Gentlemen, the colonel in command of the regiment desires to introduce

Charles Peace The Burglar

On the evening of November 6th, 1878, P. C. Robinson was patrolling the roads in the neighborhood of Blackheath, London. It was dark, and a thick fog hung low.

"Burglars' weather," remarked the officer to himself as he halted and listened. "I wonder whether the gentleman who has been so busy round this neighborhood recently is at work to-night."

Hush! What was that?

The constable craned forward, drew back, crouched, and then starting suddenly erect, called upon a man who was slouching past to halt.

For answer there rang out a couple of revolver shots. Robinson was hit, and staggered back, but instantly recovering himself, he darted at his would-be murderer.

The latter fired three more shots, which missed, and the next instant was felled to the ground by a blow from the constable's truncheon.

Even then, however, he disdained to surrender. Instead, he drew a huge knife from an inner pocket of his jacket, and tried to stab his captor in the stomach and throat.

But in the end he was overpowered and taken to the station. He gave his name as "Jem Ward," and claimed to be a half-caste sailor from America. The empty revolver—a fine, brand-new weapon—was found securely strapped to his wrist.

At first his captors were inclined to credit his story, but after a day or two of confinement his face was noticed to have got perceptibly paler. A closer examination revealed that it had been stained with walnut-juice.

This discovery put the police on their mettle. Here, evidently, was no ordinary criminal. So the best and keenest intellects at their disposal were set to work to solve the problem of their mysterious prisoner's identity.

And they succeeded in the end; but only after long and patient inquiry.

At first, indeed, they thought his name was Johnson, for under this alias he was found to have been living in style in a fine house at Peckham.

But afterwards it was discovered that he was in reality Charles Peace, a burglar by profession, and a murderer upon occasion.

And then, little by little, was unravelled the whole of his sordid, strange life-story.

Originally an ordinary laboring man, Peace very early in his career made up his mind that hard work was not at all to his liking, and, after various escapades in different parts of the country, he blossomed forth on the music-hall stage as "The Ethiopian Paganini."

He was fairly successful in his new role, too, for he was a clever violinist. But he wanted to get rich too quickly, engineered a big burglary, got caught, and received a sentence of five years' penal servitude.

On his release he organized the elaborate system of wholesale robbery, which was eventually to render his name notorious all over the civilized world.

He would have no male accomplices, and he confined himself to no locality. At Sheffield, Nottingham, and elsewhere, as well as at Lambeth and at Peckham, he rented houses in respectable localities, where he passed as a man of substance, and which he used as depots for the proceeds of his burglaries.

When things began to get too hot for him at one place, he went to

chant of his life, scarce four months ago, and that dominates it now, as a clear soprano rises over a deep chorus and seems to float upon, and then soar over, the waves of song. A new golden note, with joy and pride of life in it, and sometimes a tone of melancholy that makes it better loved, because it responds in full harmony the Celtic minor of gloom that, by nature and birth, an inheritance of forlorn hopes, and fallen fortunes has sharpened with sorrow and remembrance of past glories. Here in this tent he sits, the last of his race, four months ago, a slave, sapped to sluggishness by six or seven years' drinking at "daily labor's dull Lethæan spring" to-day, a king by grace of the light of her eyes on him, a fighter by grace of the smile of her lips on him, a man by grace of the subtle sweet poison she has breathed into his blood. The end of all his dreaming is Maddalena, Maddalena in London, Maddalena here in Palermo, in that little house in the cup of Calceola; all else is forgotten—the Orange King, Bravo, Asunta, the past, the present task, the future to be proved; they are nothing and the shadow of nothing—Maddalena, Maddalena, Maddalena.

Involuntarily, his lips frame her name, and into the utterance of it comes the spirit, and more than the spirit, of abandonment that rang like a thousand trumpets on great night when like a thousand trumpets you great night when she came to the cave, and her people rose at sight of her, rejoicing and acclaiming.

"Maddalena!"
More than the spirit of a people's abandonment, for behind it, and through it, and under it, and round it, goes the divine primeval cry of love of one for one—the cry separated twin stars send across the hopeless eternities of space, the cry that moves the lonely heart in spring, "when the sap begins to stir."

"Maddalena!"
And in answer she stands before him. In the door of his tent she stands and holds out a hand.

"You called for Maddalena—Maddalena is here."

"The Queen!" He rose to his feet, spell-bound.

"No! not the Queen—Maddalena!"

"It cannot be the Queen!"

"It is not. It is Maddalena."

He is dumb, for through him, through every nerve and fibre and filament and blood-courset, goes, with one mad tremble and tingle, the tempest and whirlwind of love that lifts to heaven and dashes to hell, and holds stock-still with one searching breath. Dumb, and yet not dumb—for from him flows that speech of all speeches most unmistakable: the speech of attitude and look; the speech that is felt, not heard. He is caught in the "divine shuddering" that every man of what degree seaver feels once in his life.

The silence seems like a sheet of glass: to speak would be to shiver it. For a century Hector holds his breath. Maddalena takes a forward step, and Hector has her hand.

"Your Majesty," he begins.

"General," she answers, with a forgiving smile of reproach.

"Madame," he substitutes.

"Senior." Her tone cuts.

"Dare he? There is no time for thought—it is done."

"Maddalena!"

"Hector!"

O! what wall can hold back the warm tide? What flood can put out this fire? Whose finger point to level valleys when young feet tread topmost peaks? Who so inane as prose of reason when youth and love make this drab earth lyric with mere holding of hands, mere gazing into eyes, mere coming and going of common breath?

Darkness falls upon them, and in the cloud of it they meet—the man and the woman—as Adam must have met Eve in the green dark of the garden. Darkness falls upon them, and from each to each, as from charged thunder-cloud to charged

think it strange if I sat in the presence of the Queen."

Then, dashed on her remembrance of her people, and she felt guilty because in their time of travail she snatched happiness for herself. She blushed like a child caught pilfering. She, too, rose. Up and down she walked swiftly once or twice, as if reluctantly seeking her way out of a delightful maze, back to the straight path outside the happy helges. She must thrust all this behind her. Her people, her people—she belonged to them; she must belong to them always. She had not thought of them before—well, she would not think of them now, if this was to be her one hour, she would take it, she would make the most of it, every moment should have its crown of remembrance in the long days to come, every second should diamond-pointed. Surely, surely, her people would not grudge—she turned to Hector, who, at half obedience, followed her with furtive eyes.

"He for!"

"He for!"

To left and then to right he gave an answering look. To left was Maddalena, to right was Alasdair.

"He for!" The word was littered.

"Alasdair! The Queen!"

The burly red-head sank on one knee and uncovered, as Maddalena made him happy with her hand to kiss.

"It is important, matam—you will allow a word with—?" a nod indicated Hector, and he took the answer as given in his favor.

"Heckie! O! man, Heckie!"

It was Hector now who was the child caught pilfering.

"Well?" Resentment swelled the word the more as it was in Gaelic.

And in Gaelic Alasdair replied.

"O! son of my mother's breast! black is the day that I should take the cup from your lips. It is sweet, my brother, it is sweet. But I have looked into the depths of it, and I have seen—not with my one eye, Heckie boy—and O! the blackness of misery there. That it should not be—I would go from here to Rothiemurchus on my knees and think the road short."

"And think the road short. She is a queen among women, and a queen among queens, and she is worthy of the man that nuzzled my mother's breast. But I have looked into the cup you are drinking, and I have seen a cloud rising from the bottom of it—a cloud like a woman's hand—oh, a woman's hand—a woman's hand, a woman dark as the hour before the dawn."

Instinctively Hector turned his eyes to Maddalena.

"No no, my brother, she is the darkness of a soft summer night when the scent of the heather loads the air, and the summer stars make warm the purple of heaven; the woman I speak of holds in her heart and her hair and her hand, the blackness of the morning hour when the blood runs cold, and the stars go out before the day. Sharer of my mother's milk! the day may be good, but the hour before it—O! the hour before it. And it comes, Heckie boy, it comes."

Love made Hector blind as itself.

"Alasdair, Alasdair, all this of visions and the bottom of the cup is old wives' fables and the foolishness of the inward eye. The day has dawned on me and I am a man."

"No, no, Hector, the day has not dawned—the time is not yet—nor has the dark hour before the dawn come—but it does come, it does come. Put this from you, Heckie boy, put it from you—there is death and the coldness of a lonely grave behind it."

"My grave cannot be cold, Alasdair, for the Queen's eye shall light it, and the Queen's love shall warm it, and the great joy of one hour shall make eternity a flying moment."

Alasdair made the sign of the cross.

"God's will and not mine," he muttered.

father, is a military enthusiast, and is honorary colonel of several regiments. When he was first married he took his young bride into the headquarters of the regiment of which he was then acting colonel, and said: "Gentlemen, the colonel in command of the regiment desires to introduce his wife to the regiment." The charming young wife was received with rounds of applause, and the name has stuck to her ever since. The Crown Princess is a notable cook, and this gift, which she has taken great care to perfect, made her a prime favorite with the old Emperor William of Germany.

Many good stories are told of Sir Walter Parratt, the Master of the King's Music. Here is one illustrative of his extraordinary memory. Some eight or ten men were assembled one evening in one of the lodgings attached to St. Michael's College, Tenbury. Sir Walter Parratt and Herr von Holst played in turn upon the piano, such music as was asked for. This went on for some time, until at last the chess-board was brought out. Sir Walter then proposed to play two men at chess in consultation, still remaining at the piano and playing from memory what was demanded, either from Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Chopin, or Mendelssohn. Without even a glance at the chess-board he won the game in an hour.

The Marquis Ito, the Prime Minister of Japan, had a narrow escape in the adventurous days of his youth. He and his friend Inouye incurred obloquy by their advocacy of the Europeanizing of Japan and their political opponents resolved upon their assassination. Ito was traced to the house of a lady to whom he was attached, but the lady hid him so securely that he could not be found, saying that he had left her some hours before, and that she would be glad if the strangers would leave her also. They departed, and Ito managed to get on board a vessel bound for England, concealed in a bale of silk. He remained in that bail for thirty-six hours without either food or drink. Then he introduced himself to the skipper, and was allowed to work his passage to Liverpool as a steward.

REGIMENTAL NAMES.

Origin of Two Common Ones in the British Army.

The word Dragoon was first used of a regiment of mounted infantry, so called from the dragons, or short muskets, with which they were armed. The head of a dragon, wrought on the muzzle of the muskets, seemed to spit fire, and at one time was depicted on their standard.

Hussar is a Hungarian word, meaning originally a free-booter or free-lance. These men, strong, active, dandy, accustomed to capture and tame herds of wild horses, were brought into military service by Corvinus, the boy-king, in 1442, and became the finest body of light cavalry in the world. The suggested derivation from the Magyar—burst, twenty; and ar, pay (one horseman raised by twenty families)—is the only fanciful one.

The name spread into all armies, and Hussars of all nations are distinguished by uniforms of brilliant colors and elaborate adornment. Two characteristics are the dolman and the busby, with its scarlet cloth attachment, a survival of the narrow Magyar bag, which fell over the left shoulder as a protection against sword cuts.

If some girls who think they can sing would not try to prove it all might be forgiven:

"At any rate," said Snapper, closing the discussion, "I mind my own business." "No doubt that's what makes you so narrow-minded," replied Bitter.

ciseowner, as well as at Lambeth and at Peckham, he rented houses in respectable localities, where he passed as a man of substance, and which he used as depots for the proceeds of his burglaries.

When things began to get too hot for him at one place, he went to another. At each of his numerous houses he had installed a lady house-keeper, so that he always had ready to hand half a dozen secure and comfortable hiding places.

When not "working," he amused himself with his violin, on which, however, he played only sacred music. He was also a clever carver in wood, and it was recalled afterwards as a curious fact, that he carved little else save models of churches and cathedrals.

Another trait in his character that served him in excellent stead was his talent for disguises. At Peckham, for instance, he was a one-armed man—his artificial limb, made by himself, is in the Scotland Yard Criminal Museum at this moment—and even those who knew him most intimately never once suspected the trick that was being played upon them.

At Nottingham he was a swarthy, foreign-looking individual, who posed as a lace merchant. In Sheffield he was believed to be a wealthy dealer in real estate.

It was in this latter town that he met and fell in love with Mrs. Kate Dyson, a pretty and vivacious little American woman. Her husband objected to his too evident attentions. Whereupon Peace, who never went unarmed, actually shot him dead in the presence of his wife.

This dastardly murder was committed on November 22nd, 1876, and it was not by any means his first.

Hardly eighteen months previously, a young policeman named Cock had attempted to arrest him while in the act of breaking into a house, but, less lucky or less adroit than Robinson, had fallen a victim to the burglar's deadly revolver.

For this latter crime an entirely innocent man, named William Harbon was arrested and sentenced to the gallows. Fortunately the Home Secretary commuted the death penalty to one of life-long penal servitude, and when Peace was condemned for the murder of Dyson he confessed to that of Constable Cock, and Harbon was released. But the unlucky young man had then served seven years in prison. However, as some compensation for this, the Government awarded him the sum of \$4,000.

These two murders were the only ones that were actually brought home to Peace, but it is believed that he committed at least three others. Indeed, during his long career of crime, he never hesitated to take life when he thought such a course needful for the furtherance of his many plans.

Nevertheless, the man was full of strange contrasts. He had, for example, a pony which used to follow him about like a dog, and of which he was inordinately fond. When it was ill, he sat up with it night after night, and on its death he broke down utterly, crying bitterly for hours together.

He kept all sorts of pets, too—canaries, white mice, dogs, cats, a parrot, and a goat, and was uniformly kind to all of them.

Over Romen he seemed to exercise a species of magnetic fascination, and this despite a physiognomy that was well-nigh repulsive in its ugliness.

There can be no shadow of a doubt that he completely won the heart of the unfortunate Mrs. Dyson, and it is significant that not one of his many house-keepers betrayed him, although they must have known perfectly well what his real business was.

His audacity knew no bounds. At Hull, at a time when the streets of the town were actually placarded with bills offering \$300 for information as to his whereabouts, he took

lodgings in the house of a sergeant of police, with a view to learning all he could concerning the plans afoot for his capture. He was then so cleverly disguised that his own wife and son passed him by without recognizing him.

On another occasion a detective from Shields, who happened to be in London on private business, thought he recognized Peace near Westminster Abbey, and followed him. The latter, needless to say, knew he was being shadowed. But he gave no sign of trepidation. Instead, he strode straight across Parliament Street and into Scotland Yard, and thence doubled back through a public-house passage to the left.

Nor was this his only visit to the London police headquarters. It was part of his business to get to know the detectives, and he never missed an opportunity of doing so.

When, for instance, the inspectors and others implicated in the Great Turf Frauds were being tried at the Old Bailey, he made a personal application to the Commissioner for a pass to the Court, representing himself as a gentleman of independent means who was interested in the case.

Peace had already been convicted for the attempted murder of Constable Robinson, and was under sentence of penal servitude for life, when he made his sensational leap for freedom from the London and Leeds Express.

He was being taken to the latter town, in custody of a couple of warders, to be tried for the murder of Mr. Dyson. He knew that the widow of his victim had been brought back from America to identify him, and must have felt that, metaphorically, the rope was at his throat.

One last chance he had, and he took it. While the train was going at full speed, he suddenly bounded from his seat, and threw himself headlong through the open carriage window. He alighted on the permanent way, and there was found later on, insensible, with a cracked crown and a broken leg.

From that moment he seems to have given up hope, although he fought gamely for his life to the end.

To his warders he was a source of endless trouble, for he was as cunning as an ape and as slippery as an eel.

Yet he was an excellent companion, and, when in the mood for it, he kept his watchers in the condemned cell in a continuous chuckle of merriment with his quaint quips and queer sallies.

Indeed, he jested even in the presence of death; for his last remark to Marwood, uttered with a grim smile just prior to the bolt being drawn, was that the halter was "too tight."

—Pearson's Weekly.

OIL FUEL FOR WARSHIPS.

Some New British Vessels Will Have Such Provision.

The Davenport representative of the London Express learns that the new battleship *Hibernia*, just laid down in the dockyard, is to be specially fitted for the storage of oil fuel in very large quantities, and that her sister ships, the *Britannia* and *Africa*, will undoubtedly be adapted in the same fashion.

In the course of a chat with one of the principal officials of the Navy Construction Department at Devonport Dockyard, the Express representative gathered some interesting expert opinions upon the question of oil fuel for warships.

The *Hibernia* is to have the whole of her false bottom space fitted with storage tanks, and suggestion has been raised as to whether coal firing will not be altogether abolished in the latest additions to the King Edward VII. class.

A navy construction official gave it as his opinion that oil fuel would long remain merely supplementary to coal firing in warships. He admitted that the method of employing it

About the ...House

WITH A CAN OF SALMON.

Canned salmon is one thing to have in store for emergencies. It can be served in many ways, is quickly prepared, and will do equally well for dinner, luncheon or tea, when it may make the principal dish, or an entree or salad. Always buy the steak salmon, as it is best, and, when once a good brand is found, keep to it.

Boiled Salmon.—Drop the can, free from wrappings, into a kettle of hot water, and let it boil 20 minutes. Cut the can open, turn out the salmon, take off the skin and bone without breaking, and pour off the liquid. If the quantity seems insufficient, boil 4 or 5 eggs as long as you boil the salmon. Take off the shells, cut 3 in halves lengthwise, and arrange them around the fish. Make a white sauce and sift the other 2 eggs into it, pour over salmon and serve with peas and boiled potatoes, followed by a cucumber and lettuce salad. When family is small, eggs may be omitted. Keep best brand of canned peas on hand and when open wash well before heating and seasoning.

Salmon Patties.—Open a can of salmon, pour off liquid and put into hot water; heat to boiling, then remove all skin and bone after draining. Break into small pieces. Put saucapane over the fire with butter the size of an egg if whole of salmon is to be used; as it melts, stir in a heaping tablespoon of flour, and when smooth add water until it is the consistency of thick cream. Salt to taste, and also use pepper (cayenne if liked), a bit of grated lemon peel, a sprig of chopped parsley and a few drops of onion juice for seasoning; put in the salmon and heat without mashing. Fill patty shells, which can be made in a few minutes if paste is made once or twice a week and kept in ice chest.

Salmon on Toast.—Prepare the salmon as in the above recipe; have ready a platter of hot buttered toast, heap a spoonful on each slice and garnish with lemon points and parsley. A nice luncheon dish.

Salmon with Pastepuffs.—When paste is on hand this dish is quickly made. Free salmon from skin and bone, wash with hot water without breaking and heat hot. Turn on a platter, pour a hot white sauce around it, or, better still, a cream sauce, and cover with hot paste puffs, made by rolling crust, cutting in strips 2 inches wide, then across into triangles; bake brown and mask salmon with them.

Escalloped Salmon.—Free salmon from skin, bones and oil, break into bits with fork and put in alternate layers in a shallow baking dish with cracker crumbs, using butter, pepper and salt with milk, or a rich white or egg sauce to moisten. Bake in a hot oven long enough to brown and heat through.

French Salmon Toast.—Cut a stale loaf into thin slices and trim off crusts. Dip, as used, into a mixture made of $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. milk, 1 beaten egg, 1 saltspoon salt, and a sprinkle of pepper. Fry on a griddle rubbed with a bit of salt; if butter is too expensive, and brown well. Spread with hot salmon, as prepared for patties, and put two together and heap on dish, pouring cream sauce around if liked.

Salmon Balls.—Mix 1 cup broken salmon with 2 of well mashed potatoes, moisten with milk or cream, season to taste, add a beaten egg, beat to a cream and drop from a spoon into deep hot fat. Or make into balls, roll in flour and saute until brown on a griddle.

Salmon Potato.—Butter a shallow baking dish well. Spread to the

lar to have the wadding smooth, and fastened securely in place.

From strong muslin, bleached or unbleached, as you prefer, make two or three covers the size and shape of your board. Hem them all around, and, at distances of four or six inches, sew strong tapes long enough to reach under the board and tie securely. When one cover is soiled, it is easily removed and a clean one adjusted.

If two such tapes are fastened to the corners of your silence-cloth for your dining-room table, you will find it much more easy to keep the cloth in place and out of sight at the edges.

CHINESE EXAMINATIONS.

A Brilliant Scene Is Presented on These Occasions.

Learning in the East is held in great esteem, and a scholar is a marked and privileged man. In "The Educational Conquest of the Far East" Mr. R. E. Lewis describes a typical literary centre, Kan Chou Fu, where students so for their examinations. Here the Confucian system is in its primal condition.

The opening of an examination presents a brilliant scene. The approaches to the great enclosure, the main red hall, and the decorated platform are lighted with red and yellow lanterns swung from post to post. The doors are thrown open at midnight, and two thousand candidates, dressed in the long blue robes of the scholar, march in and take seats at the benches.

The literary chancellor of the province in silken magnificence, attended by secretaries, takes his seat on the platform under the canopy. The policemen take their posts, the doors are closed, and the "text" from the classics is announced.

The students sit on long narrow settees, and must keep their hands on the writing-boards, for a man may be expelled from the examination hall if he is caught fingering his clothing. Nevertheless, the dullard and the cheap youth are not wanting. They often try to conceal "cribs" in the braid of their queues, and in seams of their garments, and in their shoes. But as the "text" selected by the chancellor is not known until it is announced, and as the student must forthwith begin to write his essay under the eye of the examiner and his lieutenants, cheating is difficult.

The two thousand men who took their seats on this first midnight are sounded out by the big drum at six in the afternoon. Thus they are given eighteen hours to complete their essays. They are allowed to bring into the hall only light confectionery, although tea is passed often; but they are expected to work and not to eat. They are allowed the following six hours from sunset till midnight for rest, and then the same men assemble for the second trial. On the third night the two thousand, or those who are thought fit, make their effort. With the third period the examination is ended, and the student left to his own devices, while a second set of two thousand men enters on the three day's ordeal. This process goes on until all the men have shown their literary capacity.

There is much anxiety, and every one is on the qui vive until the fateful list of two hundred is posted at the entrance. There is grief in nine thousand eight hundred homes, but in the towns where the successful two hundred live there is feasting and much family pride; the holder of a degree is a hero at home.

LEECHES STILL USED.

Foreigners Cling to Belief in Bleeding.

The use of leeches, according to a retail druggist in an Italian quarter of the city, is increasing. This is likely to be news to many physicians

WHERE SLAVERY REIGNS

SCENE AT A MOROCCAN SLAVE MARKET.

Proceedings Begun With Prayer—Showing Off the Slaves.

A crowd of penniless idlers, to whom admittance is denied, clamor outside the heavy door, while the city "rats" fight for the privilege of holding the mules of wealthy citizens who are arriving in large numbers in response to the report that the house hold of a great wazier, recently disgraced, will be offered for sale. Portly Moors from the city, country Moors, who boast less costly garments, but ride mules of easy pace and heavy price; one or two high officials—all classes of the wealthy, to be brief, are arriving rapidly, for the market will open in a quarter of an hour, and bidding will be brisk.

We pass the portals unchallenged, and the market stands revealed—an open place of bare, dry ground, hemmed around with tapia walls, dust-colored, crumbling, ruinous. Something like an arcade stretches across the centre of the ground from one side to the other of the market, roofless now and broken down, just as the outer wall itself, or the sheds, like cattle-pens that are built all around it.

HUMAN CATTLE-PENS.

On the ground by the side of the human cattle-pens the wealthy patrons of the market seat themselves at their ease, arrange themselves in leisurely fashion, and start to chat as though the place were a smoking-room of a club. Water-carriers (lean half-naked men from the Sus) sprinkle the thirsty ground, that the tramp of slaves and auctioneers may not raise too much dust. As they go about their work with the apathy and indifference born of long experience, I have a curious reminder of the Spanish bullring, to which the slave market bears some remote resemblance; the gathering of spectators, the watering of the ground, the sense of excitement, all strengthen the impression.

Within the sheds the slaves are shrinking, huddled together. They will not face the light until the market opens. The crowd at the entrance parts to the right and left to admit grave men wearing white turbans and jellabias. They are the delais or auctioneers, and the sale is about to begin.

Slowly and impressively the delais advance in a line to the centre of the slave market almost up to the arcade where the wealthy buyers all sit expectant. Then the head auctioneer lifts up his voice and—oh hideous mockery of it all—he prays. With downcast eyes and outspread hands he prays fervently. He recites the glory of Allah the One, who made the Heaven above and the earth beneath, and the sea and all that is therein; his brethren, and the buyers say amen.

Prayers are over, the last amen is said, the delais separate, each one going to the pens he presides over and calling upon their tenants to come forth. Obedient to the summons the slaves face the light; the sheds are emptied, and there are a few noisy moments bewildering to the novice, in which the auctioneers place their goods in line, rearrange dresses, give children to the charge of adults, sort out men and women according to their age and value, and prepare for the promenade. The slaves will march round and round the circle of buyers, led by the auctioneers, who will proclaim the latest bid offered, and hand over any one of his charges to an intending purchaser, that he may make his examinations before raising the price.

SHOWING THEIR POINTS.

In the procession now gathering for the first parade, five if not six of the seven ages are represented. There are old men and women who cannot walk upright, however the delai may

The Hibernia is to have the whole of her false bottom space fitted with storage tanks, and suggestion has been raised as to whether coal firing will not be altogether abolished in the latest additions to the King Edward VII. class.

A navy construction official gave it as his opinion that oil fuel would long remain merely supplementary to coal firing in warships. He admitted that the method of employing it would very soon be developed to a stage at which it would prove quite as effective a means of generating motive power as coal.

This, notwithstanding, the coal bunker was not likely to become a thing of the past in warships for a long time to come.

One point which, in the expert view, seriously militates against the general adoption of the oil fuel for warship purposes is its dangerously inflammable quality. An example of this was cited by the Construction Department official. Some little while ago, when the German battleship Kaiser Wilhelm II. was carrying out steaming trials, she touched a rock with sufficient force to perforate her bilge plating amidships.

An inrush of water followed, and the oil stored in the fuel tanks came floating to the surface. Had this reached the level of the furnace doors, both boiler and engine rooms would have flashed with a blue sheen of unquenchable flame. Luckily the pumps were set to work in time, and proved equal to keeping the leak under.

While this danger might be minimized by distributing the oil in as many hermetically sealed tanks as possible, it could never be quite eliminated, and a bursting shell would doubtless cause havoc.

MOUNTAIN MUSIC.

Strange Formation of Musical Rocks in Nevada.

From the shores of Pyramid Lake, near the Truckee River, Nevada, rise the rock-covered slopes of a musical mountain. It is little known to man of the present age, for it has no mines, and the country about its base is barren and unfit for cultivation, while the absence of a railway or coaching convenience puts it out of the beaten track of the tourists.

In 1863 it was first discovered by a party of white settlers, who had come prospecting from Comstock, and who pitched their camp alongside a waterhole at the foot of the mountain.

When the sun had gone down, and the myriads of insects had ceased their humming, and the animals had sought their lairs, a low sweet sound of music seemed to emanate from the mountain side, beginning like the tinkling of millions of fairy bells, gradually swelling into a roll of harmony, and then stopping almost abruptly.

In a short time the operation was repeated, and the sweetest sounds that ever fell on human ear rose in the calm evening air. Theories, wild and improbable were propounded by the prospectors, but no satisfactory reason was forthcoming, and the sounds continued at intervals, throughout the night, becoming inaudible at sunrise.

After a time it was discovered by those men who developed a greater interest in the musical phenomenon than in prospecting that the whole of the mountain side was covered with thin flakes of crystalline rock, lying in large beds, which were over moving slowly, like an avalanche, towards the foot. Basing their theories on this discovery, they arrived at the conclusion that the strains of music arose from the friction of these plates one against the other; and that the sounds of the world drowned the music by day which accounted for its only being audible at night.

Some candidates feel very large before an election and very small afterward.

heap on dish, pouring cream sauce around if liked.

Salmon Balls—Mix 1 cup broken salmon with 2 of well mashed potatoes, moisten with milk or cream, season to taste, add a beaten egg, beat to a cream and drop from a spoon into deep hot fat. Or make into balls, roll in flour and saute until brown on a griddle.

Salmon Potato—Butter a shallow baking dish well. Spread to the depth of an inch with potato mashed to a cream and seasoned; cover with patty mixture, sprinkle over with cracker-crumbs and bits of butter, put in hot oven and bake until brown, top and bottom.

Creamed salmon may be served with French fried or hashed brown potatoes, and canned peas.

WASHING DISHES.

A careless dishwasher can soon do a great deal of damage. The china is disfigured by having the glazing cracked and chips broken from the edges. Ivory and rubber handled knives and forks are ruined by being washed in water that is greasy or too hot; glasses are broken by pouring water over them; such things are done every day, yet they are entirely unnecessary.

A good dishwasher needs a bright tin or porcelain dishpan and drainer, a supply of water, and tea towels that leave no lint. Do not dump the dishes into the pan promiscuously, thereby running the risk of breaking half of them. When the food is removed from the table scrape the plates and drain out any coffee or tea that is left in the cups. Pile the plates together, then the saucers, cups and small dishes. Have the pan half full of water that is as hot as you can bear your hands in, put in enough gold dust washing powder to make a good suds, and wash the glasses first, then the silverware, and after that the china. Put them in the drainer, pour warm water over them to rinse them, and dry with a clean dish towel. Care is required at every step of the process. A dish mop may be used if one does not wish to keep the hands in the hot water so long. Pudding dishes or other cooking utensils should soak awhile before washing. The wire dishcloth is excellent for cleaning iron kettles, but should not be used on tinware.

DISHES FOR LENTEN DAYS.

Baked Pickered—Cleanse the fish, rinse it and wipe dry. Stuff with a dressing made of bread crumbs seasoned with butter, pepper and salt, and sew up the opening. Place the fish in an upright position in a baking dish with some drippings and a lump of butter. Rub the fish with salt and dredge with pepper and flour, lay over it a few thin slices of fat salt pork and bake an hour and a half. If a roasting pan is not used it will be necessary to baste it occasionally.

Fish Souffle—Mix 1 cup cold cooked fish with 2 cups hot steamed rice, add 2 cups of milk and 2 beaten eggs, seasoning to taste. Stir well and dust with cracker crumbs. Bake half an hour.

Shrimp Salad—One can of shrimps cut in small pieces, 3 hard boiled eggs chopped fine, 3 sweet cucumber pickles cut in small pieces, 3 pitted olives sliced thin. Sprinkle with pepper, mix thoroughly and cover with mayonnaise dressing, thinned with cream.

IRONING-BOARD COVERS.

If your ironing-board needs a new cover, cut two pieces of old white blanket the size of the top, and allow just enough to come over the edge, but not under.

If you haven't any old blanket to use for this purpose, place two layers of cotton flannel on the board, and tack it smoothly over each edge. A piece of cotton flannel, with a double layer of sheet wadding under it, is nice, but you must be particu-

degree is a hero at home.

LEECHES STILL USED.

Foreigners Cling to Belief in Bleeding.

The use of leeches, according to a retail druggist in an Italian quarter of the city, is increasing. This is likely to be news to many physicians and certainly to the laity, who have thought that bleeding was a dead medical theory.

The druggist who made the statement had just sold something in a small box to a group of Italians whom he had charged 25 cents. Afterwards he explained that it was a leech, and then he added that sales were increasing in drug stores which find their patrons among the foreigners of the large cities.

They are raised mostly in Sweden, where they are cultivated in leech lakes. They are sold at 4 cents each at wholesale, but the retail druggist adds heavily to the price. "We have to do it," said the druggist. "They die if they get too warm or too cold, and you are out what you paid for them."

The sale of them is constantly increasing. It is due to the fact that the foreign population of the country is growing all the time. In this country the natives do not look upon bleeding as a cure for all manner of things, but in many foreign countries that is the first thing they think of when anything is the matter with a person. If a doctor isn't around to tap the sufferer, off they go for one of these little bloodsuckers. It's the same way when these folks come to this country. They think of 'bleeding' whenever anything happens in the way of an accident, and if one of them gets bruised the first thing he wants is a leech. When one of them gets into a squabble and comes out of it with a black eye, nothing but a leech will do him.

The demand for these ugly little things is confined almost entirely to the foreign born element in the city, and in a store situated as this one is we must keep a good supply of leeches always on hand. In the stores situated in the fashionable districts I doubt if you will be able to buy a leech. They, however, may keep them in some of these places just to have them in case they are wanted, but it is safe to say they don't sell a dozen in a year. Do we? Yes, indeed. A dozen a day is more like our record. One day last week I sold thirty-three."

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Of the eighty or more beet and cane sugar factories of Spain all except two or three have just been merged in a sugar trust.

The world's production of rubber was two years ago almost equally divided between Africa and South America; now the Amazon region produces three-fifths of it.

Dalany harbor, near Port Arthur, built by Russia for an ice free terminal port for the Siberian railway at a cost of 17,000,000 rubles is a disappointment, for the breakwater freezes over as it did at Vladivostok. The nearest possible ice free bay is in Korean territory.

The record of September confirms the general impression of returning industrial activity in Germany. It appears that during that month there were received for every 100 open situations only 111 applications, as compared with 137 applications in September, 1902.

PECULIARITY OF THE SEX.

Jayson—"It is strange, isn't it?" Jimpon—"Er—what is strange?" Jayson—"Why; that the oldest inhabitant is always a man—never a woman."

Some lawyers consider it a crime to confess a crime.

the circle of buyers, led by the auctioneers, who will proclaim the latest bid offered, and hand over any one of his charges to an intending purchaser, that he may make his examinations before raising the price.

SHOWING THEIR POINTS.

In the procession now gathering for the first parade, five if not six of the seven ages are represented. There are old men and women who cannot walk upright, however the delal may urge, others of middle age, with years of active service before them, young men full of vigor and youth, fit for the fields, young women—moving for once unveiled, yet unrehearsed, before the faces of men—and children of every age—from babies, who will be sold with their mothers, to girls and boys on the threshold of manhood and womanhood. All are dressed in bright colors, and displayed to the best advantage, that the hearts of bidders may be moved and their purses opened widely.

"It will be a fine sale," says my neighbor, a handsome, dignified Moor, from one of the Atlas villages, who had chosen his place before I had reached the market. "There must be well-nigh forty slaves."

Now each delal has his people sorted out, and the procession begins. Followed by his bargains, he marches round and round the market. Some of the slaves are absolutely free from emotion of any sort. Others feel their position.

I learn that the delal's commission is 2½ per cent on the purchase price, and there is a government tax of 5 per cent. Slaves are sold under a warranty, and are returned if they have not been properly described by the auctioneer. Bids must not be advanced by less than a Moorish dollar—that is about three shillings—at a time, and when a sale is concluded a deposit is paid at once, and the balance on or after the following day.

The attractive women and strong men have been sold, and have realized good prices; the old people are in little or no demand; but the auctioneers will persist.

Outside the market-place one country Moor of the middle class is in charge of four young boy slaves, and is telling a friend what he paid for them. I learned that their price averaged eleven pounds apiece in English currency—two hundred and eighty dollars in Moorish money—that they were all bred in Marrakesh, by a dealer who keeps a large establishment of slaves as one in England might keep a stud-farm, and sells the children as they grow up—"Harper's."

A SLIDING VILLAGE.

No one will envy the sensations of the inhabitants of a village built on a shifting foundation. This is the trying position of the village or hamlet of Canaveilles, in the Roussillon district, France. Poised about 3,000 feet above sea-level, the hamlet has for some weeks been terrorized by oscillations which were vaguely attributed to earthquake until scientific investigations were undertaken. It now appears that the rocky mass of the hill on which the place rests is shaken from its basis and is subjected to a continuous sliding movement, which must ultimately bring destruction.

NOT BREAKABLE.

Clarence Willyboy—"I have come to consult you in regard to breaking my uncle's will."

Bill Conkey (lawyer).—"How much did he leave?"

Clarence Willyboy—"Five thousand dollars."

Bill Conkey—"Break a five-thousand-dollar will? Why, say young fellow, five thousand dollars wouldn't last long enough to make a dent in it."

SIGNS OF CARE.

Mrs. Gramercy—"My bulldog is always getting into trouble."

Mrs. Park—"Is that the reason he has such a lovely lot of wrinkles?"

Ayer's

If your blood is thin and impure, you are miserable all the time. It is pure, rich blood that invigorates, strengthens, refreshes. You certainly know

Sarsaparilla

the medicine that brings good health to the home, the only medicine tested and tried for 60 years. A doctor's medicine.

"I owe my life, without doubt, to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most wonderful medicine in the world for nervousness. My cure is permanent, and I cannot thank you enough."

MRS. DELIA MCWELL, Newark, N. J.
\$1.00 a bottle. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Poor Health

Laxative doses of Ayer's Pills each night greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

The Napanee Express

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion. If in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 100 per line each insertion.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

CARLETON WOODS,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.

30 Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

LIBERALS AND TEMPERANCE REFORM.

The Liberals in the Ontario Legis-

of Liberals. Whatever has been done in the way of improving the license laws has been done by Liberal Governments, approved by Liberal newspapers, and applauded by the majority of the Liberal party.

The genius of Liberalism made this affiliation of the cause of social and moral reform with the Liberal party natural. To the party it was politically advantageous, and it was regarded as the hopeful course for temperance reform. The advantage to the Liberal party was not so much in the vote such an affiliation secured as in its reflex influence in raising and steadying the ethical tone of the party on all great public questions, and in attracting to the Liberal ranks men of distinction and influence who cared very little about the ins and outs of political parties. If the Liberal party has held the confidence of the people of Ontario through a third of a century it is in no small degree due to the interest taken by the party leaders in questions of moral reform.

To be sure, this sympathetic relation between the Liberals and the cause of temperance has, on the other hand been a political handicap to the party in certain quarters. It has provoked the determined and increasingly united hostility of the great body of those interested in the liquor traffic, alienating the support of those who by tradition and preference were Liberal in their politics, without securing reliable support in compensating measure, from pronounced temperance Conservatives. It is no secret that almost the entire force of the liquor traffic is now thrown against Premier Ross. His defeat would mean less stringent Provincial Legislation and the downfall of the Liberal Government in Ontario, the liquor manufacturers argue, would weaken the Laurier Government and make for the return of the Conservatives, from whom the legislation more favorable to the manufacturers could be obtained.

The Liberals in the Ontario Legislature must now deal with this problem at close range and their choice must be in the light of the history of the temperance movement and consistent with the ideals of the Liberal party. From the day when Premier Mowat gave his first pledge to introduce prohibitory legislation until now the Liberal party has held the respect and confidence of the best and steadiest friends of temperance and of restrictive legislation. It is said by some that the Liberal party would be wrecked were it to go to the country on a prohibition measure; it is said by others that a thoroughgoing measure, such as proposed by Premier Ross, would be sustained by the electorate. Whatever the contingencies, the representatives of Liberalism in the Legislature to day must deal seriously with a serious question, facing it in the whiter, steadier, light of the party's past and its larger future, making choice not for themselves alone but for all in this Province who are not ashamed to call themselves Liberals, and who believe that in the long run what is in the highest interest of the great body of people is at once ethically right and politically prudent—Globe.

Kidney Experiment.—There's no time for experimenting when you've discovered that you are a victim of some form or another of kidney disease. Lay hold of the treatment that thousands have pinned their faith to and has cured quickly and permanently. South American Kidney Cure stands pre-eminent in the world of medicine as the kidney sufferer's true friend.—G2

EXPRESSIONS

St. John Telegraph

Both wheat and flour have declined

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS - CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rhubarb -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Dill -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Waterproof Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Some of our local sports report the bay in a fine condition for ice-boating. Yesterday the trip was made to Glenora and Picton in an hour and the return trip nearly as quick—an hour and a half.

Willing to Forget.

"Then he doesn't want to be called the Hon. Mr. Smith?"

"No. It's an unpleasant reminder that he used to be in politics, and with strangers it might hurt his reputation."

It is supposed that the average depth of sand in the deserts of Africa is from forty to eighty feet.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Fooling the Colonel.

I doubt if the pranks of the present day subaltern are as pluckish as those of his predecessors. I can remember a story that went the rounds some years ago of a daring junior of the Grenadier guards who chaffed his colonel in a fashion that would not be tolerated today. But the colonel was not disposed to deal leniently with him. He kept unusually late, or rather early, hours, so one day an early parade was ordered unexpectedly, and five minutes before the hour the colonel rode past the culprit's quarters.

Cheerfully unconscious of impending doom, the latter leaned out of his bedroom window in the airy garments of sleep to say good morning. The colo-

THE TARS LAUGHED LAST.

An old-time New York reporter revived the recollection of an incident that has some interest just now in view of the way the Japanese torpedo boats stole into Port Arthur harbor and presented the curtain-raiser of the war drama. In 1885 Captain Paul Boyton, the inventor and exhibitor of the Boyton life-saving suit, was keeping a restaurant in New York. In April of that year the relations between Great Britain and Russia were strained. The English man-of-war *Garnet* was in the harbor when the *Strelak*, a Russian battleship, also came up the river and anchored opposite Twenty-sixth street. The *Garnet* lifted her anchors and dropped down stream to the bay to be ready for any eventualities. The possibility of war breaking out and a battle occurring in New York Bay naturally created much interest.

At this posture of affairs a number of the New York newspaper offices received a note from Boyton, saying that if a reporter came to the captain's place of business he would be put on the track of a good piece of news. The newspaper men assembled at the appointed hour. He told them that he had formed a plan to put the officers and crew of the *Garnet* in a ridiculous light. It appeared that Boyton had endeavored to interest the British Admiralty in his life-saving suit, and that his amour propre had been hurt by the refusal of the naval authorities to treat the "suit" seriously. He had determined to have his revenge by bearing down on the *Garnet* in the

LIBERALS AND TEMPERANCE REFORM.

The Liberals in the Ontario Legislature are facing a situation which is critical alike for themselves and for the best interests of the temperance. The issue is fraught with perils and possibilities for the Liberal party and for temperance reform, and responsibility for intelligent and honest action cannot be evaded. The criticalness of the whole situation is recognized by Liberals throughout the country the conduct of their representatives is being watched with wide-awake and steady scrutiny.

For more than a generation there has been an affiliation between the temperance cause and the Liberal party. Leaders of the party have been prominent and honored in temperance circles, and not a few of them have enjoyed public and political advantage by the association. Temperance sentiment has been strong and active in the ranks of the Liberal party, and every forward movement in the direction of restrictive legislation has been endorsed by the great body

RUTS

The walking sick, what a crowd of them there are: Persons who are thin and weak but not sick enough to go to bed.

"Chronic cases" that's what the doctors call them, which in common English means—long sickness.

To stop the continued loss of flesh they need Scott's Emulsion. For the feeling of weakness they need Scott's Emulsion.

It makes new flesh and gives new life to the weak system.

Scott's Emulsion gets thin and weak persons out of the rut. It makes new, rich blood, strengthens the nerves and gives appetite for ordinary food.

Scott's Emulsion can be taken as long as sickness lasts and do good all the time.

There's new strength and flesh in every dose.



We will be glad to send you a few doses free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
 Chemists,
 Toronto, Ontario.
 50c. and \$1; all druggists.

the treatment that thousands have pinned their faith to and has cured quickly and permanently. South American Kidney Cure stands pre-eminent in the world of medicine as the kidney sufferer's true friend.—62

EXPRESSIONS.

St. John Telegraph.

Both wheat and flour have declined in the American market. For the present at least the boom has spent itself.

Hamilton Herald.

If the cartoonist don't want to make all the children pro-Russian they should stop making the figure typifying Russia look so much like Santa Claus.

Toronto Star.

Several residents of Belleville think they have established a claim to a \$15,000,000, estate in England. Maybe it's all right, but lots of people have had such thoughts come to nothing.

Ottawa Citizen.

The censorship is so strict that we don't exactly know where the Japanese troops have landed. But we would not be surprised to learn almost any day that they had landed on the Russians.

London Advertiser.

Premier Balfour says the theory of a successful invasion of Great Britain is a dream. Von Moltke used to say that he knew plenty of ways of getting an army into Great Britain, but no way of getting it out.

Exchange.

THE Mail and Empire assures us that the late Senator Marcus A Hanna "is in for a political struggle," but it neglects to explain whether the struggle is to be regarded as a reward or a punishment.

Montreal Herald.

A man who was arrested in New York the other day admitted that he had been married "about forty-seven times." Yet we keep hearing every little while of some fellow who shot himself because the girl wouldn't have him.

A Casket of Pearls.—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets would prove a great solace to the disheartened dyspeptic if he would but test their potency. They're veritable gems in preventing the seating of stomach disorders, by aiding and stimulating digestion.—60 of these health "pearls" in a box, and they cost 35 cents. Recommended by most eminent physicians.—64

A Study of Whales.

Although it is a common belief among sailors that whales, when they descend to enormous depths in the ocean, and although Dr. Kakehal has estimated that the larger whales commonly dive to a depth of almost two-thirds of a mile, yet Dr. Racovitz, of the Belgian Antarctic expedition, challenges these statements, and avers that about three hundred feet is the maximum depth to which a whale can dive. He bases this statement partly on the fact that the fish on which they feed, and to obtain which they are accustomed to "sound" dwell near the surface, and partly on the fact that at the depth of 1,000 yards or more the pressure is so great that they could not withstand it, and that their muscular strength is not sufficient to propel them into the regions where it prevails.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.—Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emmanuel Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He has tried many kinds without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I was benefited at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy. 50 cents.—65

him. He kept unnecessarily late, or rather early, hours, so one day an early parade was ordered unexpectedly, and five minutes before the hour the colonel rode past the culprit's quarters.

Cheerfully unconscious of impending doom, the latter leaned out of his bedroom window in the airy garments of sleep to say good morning. The colonel chuckled and rode on, but to his surprise at the stroke of time the subaltern stepped out on parade fully dressed and all in order. He knew of the trap and had donned the looser garment over his uniform to take a rise out of his superior.—London Tatler.

Where Wives Are Pawned.

They have a curious way of utilizing wives and daughters in some parts of India. If a man wants money he puts these members of his establishment in pawn, and his creditor detains them until the debt is discharged. The custom varies in different localities. In Nellore the Yercalls pledge their daughters to creditors, who may either marry them or give them away, and a man who has to go to jail deposits his wife with another man of her tribe until his return. In North Arcot unmarried daughters are frequently mortgaged and become the absolute property of the mortgagee until liquidation.

Iron-ox Tablets Recommended as a Good Tonic—From Lansdowne, Ont.

February 9, 1903.

Having used about three boxes of your Iron-ox Tablets, have no hesitation in recommending them to anyone troubled with dyspepsia and constipation, and as a good tonic. I consider them a very superior remedy.

H. J. YOUNGE,
 Lansdowne, Ont.

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

Joseph Jefferson caught a trespasser fishing in his well-stocked lake on his Louisiana farm the other day. The venerable actor went up to him and called his attention to the fact that he was fishing in a private preserve, in violation of the law. The stranger smiled, sadly. "You are mistaken, sir," he replied; "I'm not catching your fish; I'm feeding them. I haven't landed one, and my bait's nearly all gone."

DON'TS.

Don't lie.
 Don't envy others.
 Don't abuse your employees.
 Don't figure luck as an asset.
 Don't cast your line in troubled waters.
 Don't forget that you must have confidence in yourself.
 Don't labor and work for that which is not right.
 Don't imitate unless you improve on the original.
 Don't allow dealers to tell you that other Tablets are as good as Hennequin's Infant Tablets.
 Hennequin's Infant Tablets are the genuine French Tablet. 25c. per pkg., 5 for one dollar, sent post-paid to any address, if after using one pkg. you wish your dollar back you may have it by returning the remaining 4 pkgs. Address all orders to DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee, Ont.

and crew of the Garnet in a ridiculous light. It appeared that Boyton had endeavored to interest the British Admiralty in his life-saving suit, and that his amour propre had been hurt by the refusal of the naval authorities to treat the "suit" seriously. He had determined to have his revenge by bearing down on the Garnet in the dark of the night and attaching a disguised torpedo to her hull, proving thereby that he had been so minded he could have blown her out of the water.

The information was not communicated to the newspaper men till after the expedition started, for fear that some friend would notify the Garnet and spoil the adventure. At the proper moment Boyton started towards the Garnet in his suit towing an empty torpedo case after him, with a sarcastic note in it addressed to the commander of the vessel. It does not seem to have occurred to anyone that playing tricks with a man-of-war was rather a risky business.

At three o'clock in the morning Boyton had got within 300 feet of the Garnet when there was a shout on the deck and a quick order was given. Boyton realized that he was discovered and made for the shore with all his might, abandoning his torpedo case. There was a steam launch at the vessel's side, however, with steam up and almost instantly it shot out after the captain, and in two minutes she had a dozen marines armed with rifles standing over him. They dragged him out of the water. Then the boat with the reporters was taken in charge. Boyton explained that he was merely swimming the river as the result of a bet and that the reporters were following him to record the feat. They were allowed to go, but it was afterwards ascertained that the watch which had discovered the intruder was court-martialed for failing to fire when the captain attempted to make his escape. At all events, the laugh was rather on the life-suit man than on the officers and crew of the Garnet.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment Cures Piles.—Itching, Bleeding and Blind Piles. Comfort in one application. It cures in three to six nights. It cures all skin diseases in young and old. A remedy beyond compare, and it never fails. 35 cents.—63

Incomes and Expenditures.

Statistics of the income and expenditures of the British people were presented recently by Sir Robert Giffen before the members of the British Association. The total income of the British Empire reaches the enormous sum of £1,130,000,000, from a capital of £22,500,000,000. For the United Kingdom the income is £1,550,000,000, from a capital of £15,000,000,000. The only nation that rivals the empire is the United States, with an income of £3,600,000,000. The leading figures as to expenditure in the United Kingdom are as follows:—Food and drink, £4,300,000,000, or 34 per cent. of the total; dress, £182,000,000, or 15 per cent.; housing, £202,000,000, or 16 per cent.; national services (exclusive of education), £182,000,000, or 13 per cent.; miscellaneous (including £30,000,000 for education, £25,000,000 for church, £20,000,000 for locomotion, etc.), £130,000,000, or 9 per cent.; and cost of distribution, £200,000,000, or 15 per cent.

Lord Dalmeny Selected.

The Executive Committee of the Midlothian Liberal Association on September 30 selected Lord Dalmeny, elder son of Lord Rosebery, as Liberal candidate for the county, the Master of Elibank, the present member, having intimated that he will retire at the end of the present Parliament. Lord Dalmeny addressed the committee, giving an outline of his political views. He declared himself to be a Gladstone free trader, not a Chamberlain free trader. He was unalterably opposed to a food tax; was in favor of licensing reform on the broad lines of Lord Peel's minority report; was in favor of a miners' eight hours bill, and thought it should be one of the first duties of a Liberal Government to reverse the injustice inflicted on English Nonconformists by the two education acts.

Rev. R. T. Courtice Methodist minister of Frankford, is dead from blood poisoning. M. Montoolm McGugan, M.P. for South Middlesex, who has just recovered from a broken leg, fell and broke the limb again.

Napanee. MADILL BROS. Napanee.

The Spring Suits.

Have you seen the newest "wrinkles" in Skirts? Wrinkle has a double meaning in this connection, hasn't it? You'll be interested in the folds, in the cut, in the cloth and in the hang of the New Skirts. We have many already on exhibition. Well you see them?

- Ladies' Skirts made of Black Box Cloth, seven gored, strapped seams, and finished with stitching..... \$3.00
- Ladies' Skirts, made of Navy Blue Knoppe Tweed, seven gored, trimmed with cording in Panel effect with Madrellions..... \$5.00
- Ladies' Skirts, made of fine Broadcloth, seven gored, trimmed with Silk Braid and Buttons in yoke and panel effect..... \$6.50
- Ladies' Skirts, made of extra fine Black Broadcloth, nine gored, trimmed with taffeta bands, panel front and hip trimmings..... \$8.00

LADIES' RAIN COATS.

You'll want a Rain Coat, won't you? You won't be in the swim without one and keep dry at the same time. We would like you to come in Saturday or next week and see how well we've planned to protect you from the spring pouring in store for all of us. Rain, Rain, Rain, we'll have plenty of it soon and your wardrobe will be very incomplete without a rain coat.

- Ladies' Imported Rain Coats of dark grey English Cravenette, full length, new sleeve, loose back..... \$5.00
- Ladies' Imported Rain Coats of medium grey English Cravenette full length, collarless, shoulder capes and trimmed with metal buttons..... \$8.00
- Ladies' Imported Rain Coats of dark grey English Cravenette, the new military cape, bishop sleeves, silk collar and trimmed with gun metal buttons..... \$10.00
- Ladies' Imported Rain Coats of medium fawn cravenette double capes and belt, the very latest, the new London shape..... \$13.00

LADIES' SHOWER-PROOF SUITINGS.

In the celebrated Priestley goods. A variety of choice patterns in pretty stripes, pin designs, Scotch Tweed effects, medium and lightish colorings, correct for suits, dressy skirts, coats, etc. We guarantee these shower or rainproof, 60 inches wide, at \$1.00, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2.00, and 2 1/2.

SILK SPECIAL.

101 yards C. J. Bonnet's stamped and guaranteed Black French Peau-de-Soie, double faced silk, best Lyons dyes. We specially recommend this silk for wear. Per yard \$1.00.

New Carpets and Draperies

The new Carpets and Draperies for spring are more beautiful than ever, and we are better prepared to serve you because we've thoroughly organized both branches. The Carpet room is one of the best in this part of Ontario, it occupies the ground floor of one entire store.

Experienced carpet men and drapers will furnish sketches and estimates without making a charge, so there's every inducement for you to get familiar with these important departments. Can't we help you some this spring? We've a magnificent range of Wilton's, Ax-Minister, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets in the newest designs, and our Curtain Stock includes the choicest effects in Brussels Net, Battenberg, Nottingham and Swiss goods as well as a rich assortment of colored Tapestry and Silk Curtains.

THE OLD RELIABLE DOLLAR BRUSSELS.

Listen to facts about our English Brussels. We have lots of it—plenty of it. English Designs and American designs taken over to the Old Country and woven into English Carpets. We have the best Carpet proposition from the combined standpoint of

Wear, Beauty and Cleanliness,

you can find in this section, in the shape of our Dollar English Brussels.

1000 yards New English Brussels Carpet, 27 inches wide, with borders to match, a large range of new and pretty patterns and colorings that cannot be seen in any other store. Per yard..... **\$1.00.**

Be Sure and Bring Your Measurements.

FIFTY PATTERNS AND PRICES IN WHITE WAISTINGS.

Fifty Patterns and Prices in white mercerized waistings for your choosing. The daintiest as well as the old patterns, the heaviest vesting kinds as well as the medium and light weight fancies. All good washing goods, all new, all closely priced and selling freely. See our Linens for Shirtwaist Suits.

NEW FANCY SHIRTWAIST SUITINGS.

All pure wool, in a large variety of weaves and designs, including stripes, curls, boucles, etc., in beautiful combination of blacks, blues, greys, browns, fawns, greens and reds, etc., specially adapted for shirtwaist suits, separate skirts, etc., 42 to 45 inches wide. Per yard 40c, 50c, and 60c.

THE NEW SILKS.

New York says Shantung is correct for shirtwaist suitings, dressy skirts and loose fitting coats. We have these silks in navy blue, reseda, and the light champagne shades, 27 inches wide and guaranteed first choice in quality. Per yard 75c to \$1.25.

Napanee's Modern Store.

ANCIENT ENGLISH INNS.

Some Have Been in Existence For Nearly a Thousand Years.

Round and about London and its ever extending suburbs there may still be seen inns and taverns of great age and interesting associations.

The Angel inn, Highgate Hill, dates back to the time of the reformation.

Ancestors.

"We can't afford to recognize them. Their ancestors were in trade."

"Weren't ours?"

"Of course, but our trade ancestors are two generations farther back than theirs." Exchange.

He Wouldn't Ask Further.

Contributor: Would you take it kind-

A Lover of the Mountains.

"Do you like mountain scenery?"

"I might as well."

"I might as well." "I fear I don't get your point."

"I might as well like it, for I can't change it."

Improved?

Miss M. J. 1904. How do you get Mon-

BALED HAY and STRAW

in large and small quantities.

Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.

Water Purifying Pumps.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

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Ancestors.

"We can't afford to recognize them. Their ancestors were in trade."

"Weren't ours?"

"Of course, but our trade ancestors are two generations farther back than theirs."—Exchange.

He Wouldn't Ask Further.

Contributor—Would you take it kind-

A Lover of the Mountains.

"Do you like mountain scenery?"

"I might as well."

"Might as well?" I fear I don't get your meaning."

"I might as well like it, for I can't change it."

Improved?

Miss Summit: How that young Man-

BALED HAY and STRAW
in large and small quantities.

Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.

Water Purifying Pumps.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

Some Have Been in Existence For Nearly a Thousand Years.

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The Angel inn, Highgate Hill, dates back to the time of the reformation. Originally it was called the Salutation inn. It is built entirely of wood.

Another famous inn is the Bald Faced Stag at Edgware. Nobody knows when it was originally built, and it would seem as though each successive proprietor has endeavored to place his mark on its architectural aspect, for many parts of it have evidently at different times been rebuilt. In the stables, it is alleged, Dick Turpin had his horse's shoes turned, so as to make his pursuers imagine he had gone in an opposite direction.

Among the very oldest of suburban London inns are the Plough, at Kingsbury Green, and the King James and Tinker inn, at Enfield. The first is said to be 550 years old, and the latter was reputed to have been first built as an inn and under another name 992 years ago.

Its present name is derived from an encounter which King James I. is said to have had with a tinker at the door of the inn. The tinker's conversation so pleased the king that he made the mender of kettles "a knight, with five hundred a year."—London Mail.

How Rocks Grow.

Rocks do not grow in the sense that a plant grows. They may increase by accretion, and they may undergo chemical change. The old sea bed, being lifted up, becomes sandstone and limestone. The volcanic ash and lava strewn over the plains become tufa, hard enough for building stone. The pebbly shore of a river becomes conglomerate. The simple mineral does grow, however, when it takes a crystal form. The sparkling prism of quartz increases from an atom to a crystal as large as a forearm by a process of addition and assimilation, wonderfully slow, but beautifully regular, exactly as crystals of ice form on the window pane.

We are Headquarters in Nananee

FOR ALL KINDS OF

JUNK

*We Buy
All Kinds of*

Old Scrap Iron and Steel, Rags, Bones, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Horse Hair, (Tail or Mane), Wool Picks, Tailor's Clips, Grease, Rendered Tallow, Old Books, Garden Hose, Fire Hose, Old Rubbers, Etc., Etc.

We Have for Sale

Soaps, Blueing, Wood and Genuine American Coal Oil.

Chas. Stevens.

The Junk Dealer,

Office and Warehouse,
West Side of Market.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

Their ancestors were in trade."

"Weren't ours?"

"Of course, but our trade ancestors are two generations farther back than theirs."—Exchange.

He Wouldn't Ask Further.

Contributor—Would you take it kindly if I were to ask you on what grounds you refused my latest poem? Editor—Yes, if you'll take kindly to my true statement of the case. Contributor (after slight hesitation)—Good day, sir.

Good Fortune.

Mr. Backlotz (evidently)—She has the greatest luck in selecting servant girls. Mrs. Backlotz—Don't talk nonsense! You mean she has great luck in having servant girls select her.—Exchange.

Wood's Phosphodine.



Before and After.

The Great English Remedy, is an old, well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell and recommend as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and gives universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emaciation, Spermatocystitis, Impotency, and all effects of abuse or excesses; the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Mental and Brain Worry, all of which lead to Infirmary, Insanity, Consumption and an Early Grave. Price \$1 per package or six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Nananee by T. A. Hoffman, J. J. Perry, Neilson-Robinson, T. B. Wallace and F. L. Hooper Druggists.

"I might as well."

"Might as well?" I fear I don't get your meaning."

"I might as well like it, for I can't change it."

Improved?

Miss Summit—How that young Monroe girl has improved! Miss Padgate—Hasn't she? Why, I can remember when she was such a modest little thing. Town Topics.

The Fragrant Lemon.

Lemon trees of California are a thing of beauty and a joy forever. The lemon is the emblem of productivity. At all seasons of the year can be found on the lemon tree the blossom, the tiny formed lemon and lemons in all stages of growth to the full grown fruit. It is a perpetual bearer. The blossom, the leaf, the wood, the fruit and all parts of the tree are delightfully fragrant.—Country Life in America.

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.

Barrister,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.
(Office—Grange Block.

Money to loan at "lower than the lowest" rate.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 57

in large and small quantities.

Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.

Water Purifying Pumps.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Nananee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets. Nananee. 5:17

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE

—21 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Nananee.



DR. C. H. WARTMAN,
DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Nananee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

BARGAINS IN

WALLPAPER!

Ceilings and Borders to Match.

A LARGE STOCK at low prices, just arrived from the best makers.

ROOM MOULDING

IN NINE STYLES, from 2½ cents per foot.

ART CURTAINS

with HARTSHORN ROLLERS the only reliable kind.

Window and Alcove Poles, from 25c.

The Pollard Co'y.

Dundas Street, Nananee.

Germany's Rise.

The most significant fact in the world-politics of the hour is the rise of Germany as a great naval power, says The Literary Digest. Of this we are assured on the authority of the ablest contemporary writers who deal with international affairs in the current European periodicals. Students of the subject were long inclined to doubt the ability of the Berlin Government to realize its ambitions in the direction of sea power. No doubts are entertained at present. France, the second naval power, will yield that position to Germany by the year 1916, perhaps by the year 1910, we are informed. The following from The National Review (London) represents expert though anonymous opinion:—"The German fleet is at present being yearly increased by two first-class battleships, one armored cruiser and six destroyers, while at the same time additional ships are to be constructed to replace those which become obsolete. This is business, and not haphazard and panic building like our own. Twenty-five years from the date of the laying down of each battleship on the list, a new Ersatzbau, or supplementary ship, has to be laid down to take the old vessel's place. It follows that in 1905 Germany will dispose of fourteen battleships of modern design, and in 1908 of at least twenty, and perhaps twenty-five, with a proportion of armored cruisers and destroyers. Owing to the fact that the programme is determined long beforehand for a term of years, ships are built more cheaply than in any other country. The shipbuilders and armor-plate makers know exactly what orders to expect, and can make arrangements accordingly, while the steadiness and regularity of the demand enable them to keep their plants occupied."

The mobilization of the fleet, under the German system, we read further, is "rapid in the extreme." "Germany counts much upon the rapidity of her action at the outset, upon striking heavy blows before the antagonist is ready—in a word, upon using the weapon which surprise offers to the well-prepared." Here is a statement of what the immediate present holds in store:—"The German fleet at the close of this year will number eight modern battleships of the first-class, with two modern armored cruisers, which are for many purposes little inferior to battleships, eight older battleships of inferior power, but recently rebuilt and brought up to date in many respects, and twenty-four destroyers. The new ships in this fleet are admirably designed, heavily armed, and well officered and manned. The shooting is excellent, for last summer before the Kaiser the flagship fired eight rounds in a minute from a six-inch gun, and every shot hit the target. This is quite as good as the practise of the very best of our ships, and is undoubtedly a fine performance. In coaling a German battleship holds the world's record, having taken on fuel at the rate of 250 tons an hour, though it is true that the total quantity shipped was less than is usually embarked in the case of British battleships, and, therefore, the strain on the crew was less severe. It is then obvious that the German navy, so far as can be judged by the mathematical tests usually applied, has attained a very high degree of efficiency."

Some Clever Epigrams.

One of the epigrams mentioned by Professor Brander Matthews, in an article on "American Epigrams," in Harper's for November, is the following by Walter Learned:—

"You say, when I kissed you, you are sure I must quite have forgotten myself. So I did; you are right. No, I'm not such an egotist, dear, it is true, As to think of myself when I'm looking at you."

Many examples are also given of epigrams by Holmes, Lowell, Aldrich and other of our poets, among them this, adapted by Fitz-Greene Halleck from Goethe:

"All honor to woman, the sweetheart

TRACKS IN SNOW.

A Tramp in Canada in Winter and Some of the Things He Observed. A Walker Saw by the Way.

A few days before the recent January thaw I started for a tramp through the snow-covered woods. The thermometer stood at 10 below zero, but, as the snow was 20 inches deep on the level, the exertion of getting through it made me glowing warm before I had gone half a mile, and when occasionally I got out of the wind the air seemed almost springlike.

Whether we enjoy winter or dislike it depends largely on whether we are prepared for it or not. Cold weather has no terrors for us if we know that we are not going to be cold in it, and half the nuisance of snow is gone if we are sure that we can go where we like without getting our feet or clothing wet.

Some Precautions.

In other words, with warm clothing and a pair of rubber boots, or snowshoes if the snow is deep enough, there is nothing to prevent any healthy person from enjoying himself in the worst weather that winter can turn out. For a winter walk in the country an overcoat is a mistake; it trails in the snow and continually gets in the way. What one requires is some form of clothing which will permit perfect freedom of movement.

With such clothing one can afford to dress lightly for, as every cross-country athlete knows, a man can keep himself warm in zero weather with practically no clothing at all if he is allowed to keep moving at his best pace.

A pair of gloves, however, will go a long way toward making one enjoy a walk on a bitterly cold day. Not kid gloves, but a good big pair, which allow for a generous air space around your hands inside, and with gauntlets which come over the cuffs of your coat, and keep out not only the wind but the snow.

And if you are going along alone in bad weather, it is a wise precaution to tell your friends which direction you intend to take, and the length of time you expect to be gone. When the snow is deep and the air intensely cold, a sprained knee or a broken leg may mean death, if assistance does not arrive in time.

A Red Squirrel at Home.

I had not gone far into the woods, when, in passing a low-growing wild apple tree, I noticed that the surface of the snow beneath it had been disturbed in an irregular manner. It was furrowed, and here and there there were holes leading into little runways, which extended downward as far as I could see. The holes were much too large to have been made by a meadow mouse, and quite too small for a muskrat, and I doubt if I should have discovered what animal had made them, if the impudent head of a red squirrel had not appeared suddenly at one of the holes.

He had a look of astonishment on his face and a small apple in his mouth. He dropped the latter on the snow in front of him, but retained the former for about five seconds, or until, with a frightened squeal, he darted to the invisible regions below.

The little apple, lying upon the snow, told a pathetic story of the little fellow's hunger, and of his efforts to satisfy it, and I wondered if he had any sense keen enough to tell him where each individual apple lay, or whether he tunnelled blindly, with the hope of finding out one occasionally.

Paths Made by Rabbits.

Further on I came to a stretch of half-open country, covered with barberry and other bushes. And here I found the tracks which rabbits make

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. Nuehr, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

A Physical Evil.

A recent number of Medical Talk has an article on the evil physical effects of "whining." Complaints, says the writer, are invariably made in a minor key. This monotony rasps the vocal chords, taxes nasal nerves and muscles that should not be brought into play at all in speaking, and tends to shallow, uneven breathing. The whiner, too, is almost without exception a more or less idle, lazy person. The habit of whining itself tends to sap initiative impulse and increase phlegmatic tendencies. Habitual whining, not healthy, vigorous fault-finding where fault really exists, but the helpless, futile complaining of a narrow nature too indolent to make any effort to right the causes of complaint, has a definitely deleterious physical effect on the whole constitution. Add to this the fact that eternal fault-finding is more than likely to wear out the stanchest friendship and take the light from the loveliest countenance, and the full effects of this insidious and prevalent habit will be better appreciated. "Get the whine out of your voice or it will stop the development and growth of your body. It will narrow and shrink your mind. It will drive your friends away; it will make you unpopular. Quit your whining, brace up; go to work; be something; stand for something; fill your place in the universe. Instead of whining around, exerting only pity and contempt, face about and make something of yourself. Reach up to the stature of a strong, enabling manhood, to the beauty and strength of a superb womanhood. There is nothing the matter with you. Just quit your whining and go to work."

The Profit in Eggs.

Cornell University Bulletin No. 217 affords some valuable suggestions on hens and eggs. It mentions one White Leghorn flock which averaged for the year 116.9 eggs per hen; another 127.4, and the third 134.8, the average of all being 129.7. It will be seen that the average number of eggs produced per hen is much less than that often claimed. Records of 200 eggs and more per hen have been frequently published in the agricultural press and elsewhere. Inasmuch as these flocks represent the better class of poultrymen, the fowl were in all probability much better fed and cared for than average flocks, it would seem that all claimed records of more than 150 eggs per hen per year should be abundantly verified before being accepted.

The average food cost of the eggs produced ranged from 5.9 cents per dozen in April and May to 49.1 cents per dozen in December, and the average per year was 9.2 cents per dozen. The average selling price of the eggs varied from 16.8 cents per dozen in April to 31.25 cents per dozen in January, with an average of 21.4 cents for the whole year. There were 1,200 fowl in the three flocks, and it cost an average of just about a dollar a year per pen for their food. Under the prices at which food and eggs were figured, the food cost 44 per cent. of the value of the eggs produced, leaving 56 per



Miss Gannon, Sec'y Detroit Amateur Art Association, tells young women what to do to avoid pain and suffering caused by female troubles.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can conscientiously recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to those of my sisters suffering with female weakness and the troubles which so often befall women. I suffered for months with general weakness, and felt so weary that I had hard work to keep up. I had shooting pains, and was utterly miserable. In my distress I was advised to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it was a red letter day to me when I took the first dose, for at that time my restoration began. In six weeks I was a changed woman, perfectly well in every respect. I felt so elated and happy that I want all women who suffer to get well as I did." —MISS GUILA GANNON, 359 Jones St., Detroit, Mich., Secretary Amateur Art Association. —\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

When one considers that Miss Gannon's letter is only one of the countless hundreds which we are continually publishing in the newspapers of this country, the great virtue of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine must be admitted by all.

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

(Corrected March 10th.)

FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 19 to 20c. a pound.
Eggs, 18c to 20c. a dozen.
Chickens, 60c. to 80c. a pair.

VEGETABLES.

Celery, 2 bunches for 5c.
Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel
Cabbage, 5c. head.
Onions, dry, 30c. a peck.
Beets, 15c. a peck.
Potatoes, 65c to 75c a bag.
Turnips, 40c. a bag

FRUIT.

Apples, 15 to 25c. a peck.
Winter Apples, \$1.50 a barrel.

MEATS.

Pork, 9 to 11c. a pound, \$6.50 to \$7.00 per cwt.
Beef, by the quarter, 5 to 7c.
Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound.
Sirloin, 12c. a pound.
Roast beef, 7 to 11c. a pound.
Stew beef, 5 to 6c. a pound.
Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.
Ham, 12c. a pound.
Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.
Sausage, 10c. per lb.
Tallow, rough, \$3.00 per cwt.
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
Lard, rendered, 10 to 12c. per pound.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 75 to 85c. bushel.
Barley, 40 to 45c. bushel
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
Oats, 30 to 35c. bushel.

CASTORIA.

Bears the - The Kind You Have Always Bought
Signature



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Oats, 30 to 35c. bushel.

CASTORIA.

The Best You Have Ever Bought

Germany's Rise.

The most significant fact in the world-politics of the hour is the rise of Germany as a great naval power, says The Literary Digest. Of this we are assured on the authority of the ablest contemporary writers who deal with international affairs in the current European periodicals. Students of the subject were long inclined to doubt the ability of the Berlin Government to realize its ambitions in the direction of sea power. No doubts are entertained at present. France, the second naval power, will yield that position to Germany by the year 1916, perhaps by the year 1910, we are informed. The following from The National Review (London) represents expert though anonymous opinion:—"The German fleet is at present being yearly increased by two first-class battleships, one armored cruiser and six destroyers, while at the same time additional ships are to be constructed to replace those which become obsolete. This is business, and not haphazard and panic building like our own. Twenty-five years from the date of the laying down of each battleship on the list, a new Ersatzbau, or supplementary ship, has to be laid down to take the old vessel's place. It follows that in 1905 Germany will dispose of fourteen battleships of modern design, and in 1908 of at least twenty, and perhaps twenty-five, with a proportion of armored cruisers and destroyers. Owing to the fact that the programme is determined long beforehand for a term of years, ships are built more cheaply than in any other country. The shipbuilders and armor-plate makers know exactly what orders to expect, and can make arrangements accordingly, while the steadiness and regularity of the demand enable them to keep their plants occupied."

The mobilization of the fleet, under the German system, we read further, is "rapid in the extreme." "Germany counts much upon the rapidity of her action at the outset, upon striking heavy blows before the antagonist is ready—in a word, upon using the weapon which surprise offers to the well-prepared." Here is a statement of what the immediate present holds in store:—"The German fleet at the close of this year will number eight modern battleships of the first-class, with two modern armored cruisers, which are for many purposes little inferior to battleships, eight older battleships of inferior power, but recently rebuilt and brought up to date in many respects, and twenty-four destroyers. The new ships in this fleet are admirably designed, heavily armed, and well officered and manned. The shooting is excellent, for last summer before the Kaiser the flagship fired eight rounds in a minute from a six-inch gun, and every shot hit the target. This is quite as good as the practise of the very best of our ships, and is undoubtedly a fine performance. In coaling a German battleship holds the world's record, having taken on fuel at the rate of 250 tons an hour, though it is true that the total quantity shipped was less than is usually embarked in the case of British battleships, and, therefore, the strain on the crew was less severe. It is then obvious that the German navy, so far as can be judged by the mathematical tests usually applied, has attained a very high degree of efficiency."

Some Clever Epigrams.

One of the epigrams mentioned by Professor Brander Matthews, in an article on "American Epigrams," in Harper's for November, is the following by Walter Learned:—

"You say, when I kissed you, you are sure I must quite have forgotten myself. So I did; you are right. No, I'm not such an egotist, dear, it is true, As to think of myself when I'm looking at you."

Many examples are also given of epigrams by Holmes, Lowell, Aldrich and other of our poets, among them this, adapted by Fitz-Greene Halleck from Goethe:

TRACKS IN SNOW.

A Tramp in Canada in Winter and Some of the Things He Observed: A Waker Saw by the Way.

A few days before the recent January thaw I started for a tramp through the snow-covered woods. The thermometer stood at 10 below zero, but, as the snow was 20 inches deep on the level, the exertion of getting through it made me glowing warm before I had gone half a mile, and when occasionally I got out of the wind the air seemed almost springlike.

Whether we enjoy winter or dislike it depends largely on whether we are prepared for it or not. Cold weather has no terrors for us if we know that we are not going to be cold in it, and half the nuisance of snow is gone if we are sure that we can go where we like without getting our feet or clothing wet.

Some Precautions.

In other words, with warm clothing and a pair of rubber boots, or snowshoes if the snow is deep enough, there is nothing to prevent any healthy person from enjoying himself in the worst weather that winter can turn out. For a winter walk in the country an overcoat is a mistake; it trails in the snow and continually gets in the way. What one requires is some form of clothing which will permit perfect freedom of movement.

With such clothing one can afford to dress lightly for, as every cross-country athlete knows, a man can keep himself warm in zero weather with practically no clothing at all if he is allowed to keep moving at his best pace.

A pair of gloves, however, will go a long way toward making one enjoy a walk on a bitterly cold day. Not kid gloves, but a good big pair, which allow for a generous air space around your hands inside, and with auntlets which come over the cuffs of your coat, and keep out not only the wind but the snow.

And if you are going along alone in bad weather, it is a wise precaution to tell your friends which direction you intend to take, and the length of time you expect to be gone. When the snow is deep and the air intensely cold, a sprained knee or a broken leg may mean death, if assistance does not arrive in time.

A Red Squirrel at Home.

I had not gone far into the woods, when, in passing a low-growing wild apple tree, I noticed that the surface of the snow beneath it had been disturbed in an irregular manner. It was furrowed, and here and there there were holes leading into little runways, which extended downward as far as I could see. The holes were much too large to have been made by a meadow mouse, and quite too small for a muskrat, and I doubt if I should have discovered what animal had made them, if the impudent head of a red squirrel had not appeared suddenly at one of the holes.

He had a look of astonishment on his face and a small apple in his mouth. He dropped the latter on the snow in front of him, but retained the former for about five seconds, or until, with a frightened squeal, he darted to the invisible regions below.

The little apple, lying upon the snow, told a pathetic story of the little fellow's hunger, and of his efforts to satisfy it, and I wondered if he had any sense keen enough to tell him where each individual apple lay, or whether he tunnelled blindly, with the hope of finding out one occasionally.

Paths Made by Rabbits.

Further on I came to a stretch of half-open country, covered with bare

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. NUGENT, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

A Physical Evil.

A recent number of Medical Talk has an article on the evil physical effects of "whining." Complaints, says the writer, are invariably made in a minor key. This monotony rasps the vocal chords, taxes nasal nerves and muscles that should not be brought into play at all in speaking, and tends to shallow, uneven breathing. The whiner, too, is almost without exception a more or less idle, lazy person. The habit of whining itself tends to sap initiative impulse and increase phlegmatic tendencies. Habitual whining, not healthy, vigorous fault-finding where fault really exists, but the helpless, futile complaining of a narrow nature too indolent to make any effort to right the causes of complaint, has a definitely deleterious physical effect on the whole constitution. Add to this the fact that eternal fault-finding is more than likely to wear out the stanchest friendship and take the light from the loveliest countenance, and the full effects of this insidious and prevalent habit will be better appreciated. "Get the whine out of your voice or it will stop the development and growth of your body. It will narrow and shrink your mind. It will drive away your friends; it will make you unpopular. Quit your whining, brace up; go to work; be something; stand for something; fill your place in the universe. Instead of whining around, exerting only pity and contempt, face about and make something of yourself. Reach up to the stature of a strong, ennobling manhood, to the beauty and strength of a superb womanhood. There is nothing the matter with you. Just quit your whining and go to work."

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Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
Lard, rendered, 10 to 12 1/2c per pound.

GRAIN.
Wheat, 75 to 85c bushel.
Barley, 40 to 45c bushel.
Rye, 45 to 47c bushel.
Oats, 30 to 35c bushel.

CASITORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

One of the Finest?

The "greatest of the earthly rulers of men," we are assured by The Servet (Constantinople), organ of Takir Bey, a favorite at Yildiz Kiosk, is "Abdul Hamid, who exceeds in glory all former Ottoman rulers." "The more the years pass the greater becomes the affection of hosts of peoples for him who knows so well how to guide the Turkish Empire in the difficult path of prosperity and peace. In truth, at what epoch of glorious Ottoman history have we witnessed such feeble activity as we now behold? Everywhere we behold reconstruction and reform. The best thing that could happen to our empire is to have Abdul Hamid for our ruler many years to come. When a ruler is so beneficent, when the well-being of the population is so dear to the ruler's heart, the future seems full of promise."

No, I'm not such an egotist, dear, it is true,
As to think of myself when I'm looking at you."

Many examples are also given of epigrams by Holmes, Lowell, Aldrich and other of our poets, among them this, adapted by Fitz-Greene Halleck from Goethe:

"All honor to woman, the sweetest heart the wife,
The delight of our homesteads by night and by day.

The darling who never does harm to her life—
Except when determined to live her own way."

"There is something," he said, "that I have wanted to tell you for a long time, but—"

"Oh, Bertie," she said, blushing sweetly, "not here in the car before all these people. Wait. Come this evening."

"It's merely that you have a streak of soot down the middle of your nose, but I couldn't for the life of me get a word in till just now."—Chicago Record-Herald.

efforts to satisfy it. And I wondered if he had any sense keen enough to tell him where each individual apple lay, or whether he tunnelled blindly, with the hope of finding out one occasionally.

Paths Made by Rabbits.

Further on I came to a stretch of half-open country, covered with barberry and other bushes. And here I found the paths which the rabbits had made the night before, and all along these paths the twigs of the bushes under which they ran had been cut off clean, as though with a penknife, by the sharp front teeth of the rabbits.

And thus the snow, which had done the animals an injury in one way, by covering up their food upon the ground, served them well in another way, by lifting them to a height at which they could crop the tender twigs nearer the top of the bushes.

The grouse, too, had made use of the deep snow as a platform, from which to pick the barberries. In spite of their natural snowshoes, the birds had sunk quite deep in many places, and their trail was little more than a gutter.

And as I passed one of the bushes, I saw an old bird's nest which had been roofed by a white-footed mouse, and as I touched a twig, the tenant put his head out of the door to see what the matter was. But I stood very still, and presently he went in again, perhaps to curl up and go to sleep again until the fall of night should make it comparatively safe for him to go out in search of food and to leave his lacelike trail on the surface of the moonlit snow.

The Hungry Chickadees.

But the most delightful incident of my walk occurred when I was nearing home. A flock of hungry chickadees flew into a maple tree above me, perhaps knowing that I had something to do with the many square meals they have enjoyed this winter. One of them hopped to a branch close above my head, and I felt in my pocket for some broken nuts.

Taking off my glove, I extended the hand containing the offering, and I had his earnest attention in a moment. Down he came close to me crying "Dee-dee-dee," and peering into my face with his beady black eyes, as much as to say, "Is it all right? Come now, is it?" But without waiting for a reply, he flew upon my finger, calmly picked up a piece of nut, and flew back into the maple tree. With my finger delightfully tingling, from that delicate grasp, I went home feeling as though I had shaken hands with a fairy.—Ernest Marold Baynes, in Toronto Sunday World.

Causeway of Bending Pillars.

Nature has hewn many upright pillars from the rock at various prehistoric periods, but so far as is known she has completed but one group of bending pillars. The causeway at Staffa, in Scotland, is after this original design. The stone shafts rise perpendicularly to a height of fifty or sixty feet, when they curve inward in a long, sweeping line at once graceful and massive. In some places a perfect Roman arch has been formed in this way. The formations are so symmetrical as to suggest the hand of the architect.

Antiquity of Pins.

Pins of various sorts have been in existence ever since our "first parents" clothed themselves in palm leaves which grew wild in the garden of Eden. As a matter of fact, pins claim a very high antiquity, the earliest form being a natural thorn, which is still used to some extent for fastening the dress by the peasant women of upper Egypt. In prehistoric times pins were also made of the small bones of fish and animals.

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Humor of the Hour.

The Family Friend—I suppose the baby is the sunshine of your home? Mama—Sometimes. Frequently he is the storm centre.—Puck.

"To what do you attribute your longevity?" asked the reporter.

"My which?" queried the oldest inhabitant.

"Your longevity," repeated the reporter.

"Never had it. As far as I can remember I ain't never had no sech complaint."—Puck.

The size of the seed for potatoes influences the yield. In England whole potatoes are used almost in every section, and successful growers in the United States use seed potatoes cut in half, never cutting to smaller sizes. Deep ploughing, deep planting and level culture give better results than hilling. A single plant in a place gives the largest tubers, but not so many as when two or more plants are together.

Senior Fruit Inspector Alex. McNeill is still attending the fall fairs, giving his interesting and instructive demonstrations of the proper packing and marketing of apples and pears for the export trade. He was at Brantford on October 2nd, at Burford on October 7th, and on the 15th he will be in attendance at the Simcoe Model Fair.

THE BUGLER'S CHEST

Is well expanded. He uses his lungs to their fullest capacity. People in ordinary do not use much over half their lung power. The unused lung surface becomes inert, and offers a prepared ground for the attack of the germs of consumption. There is no need to warn people of the danger of consumption, but warning is constantly needed not to neglect the first symptoms of diseased lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures obstinate coughs, bronchitis, bleeding lungs, and other conditions which, if neglected or unskillfully treated, find a fatal termination in consumption. It is entirely free from opiates and narcotics.

"About three years ago I was taken with a bad cough, vomiting and spitting blood," writes Mr. D. J. Robinson, of Spring Garden, W. Va. "I tried many remedies; nothing seemed to help me till I commenced using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After using ten bottles and four vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets,' I commenced to improve. My case seemed to be almost a hopeless one. Doctors pronounced it ulcer of the lungs. I was sick nearly two years—part of the time bedfast. Was given up to die by all. I thought it would be impossible for me to live over night at one time. I haven't spit any blood now for more than twelve months, and worked on the farm all last summer. It was Dr. Pierce's medicines that cured me."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach.

The "Medical Adviser," in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce Buffalo, N. Y.



It Speaks for Itself!

Hed-rite

25c. CURES HEADACHE

Guaranteed to Cure within 30 Minutes, or money refunded

All Druggists or mailed. The Herald Remedy Co., Montreal

"Write for Our Great Humorous Booklet."

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time. No. 22 Taking effect June 14, 1903.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto. Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.

Stations.		Miles		No. 2		No. 4		No. 6	
				A.M.		P.M.		P.M.	
Lve	Tweed	0		7 05	8 35	7 05	8 35	7 05	8 35
	Stoco	3		7 08	8 38	7 08	8 38	7 08	8 38
	Larkins	7		7 20	8 50	7 20	8 50	7 20	8 50
	Marbank	13		7 40	9 10	7 40	9 10	7 40	9 10
	Erinsville	17		7 55	9 25	7 55	9 25	7 55	9 25
	Tamworth	20		8 15	9 45	8 15	9 45	8 15	9 45
	Wilson	26		8 25	9 55	8 25	9 55	8 25	9 55
	Enterprise	28		8 35	10 05	8 35	10 05	8 35	10 05
	Mudlake Bridge	31		8 38	10 08	8 38	10 11	8 38	10 11
	Galbraith	33		8 50	10 20	8 50	10 23	8 50	10 23
	Yarker	35		8 50	10 20	8 50	10 23	8 50	10 23
Lve	Yarker	35		9 10	10 40	9 10	10 40	9 10	10 40
	Camden East	40		9 25	10 55	9 25	11 05	9 25	11 05
	Thomson's Mills	41		9 25	10 55	9 25	11 05	9 25	11 05
	Newburgh	42		9 40	11 10	9 40	11 20	9 40	11 20
	Strathcona	49		9 55	11 25	9 55	11 35	9 55	11 35
Arr	Napanee	49		10 00	11 30	10 00	11 30	10 00	11 30
Lve	Napanee	49		10 00	11 30	10 00	11 30	10 00	11 30
Arr	Deseronto	68		10 00	11 30	10 00	11 30	10 00	11 30

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto. Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.

Stations.		Miles		No. 1		No. 3		No. 5	
				A.M.		P.M.		P.M.	
Lve	Kingston	0		7 35	8 05	7 35	8 05	7 35	8 05
	G. T. R. Junction	2		7 35	8 05	7 35	8 05	7 35	8 05
	Glouville	10		7 45	8 15	7 45	8 15	7 45	8 15
	Murvale	19		7 55	8 25	7 55	8 25	7 55	8 25
Arr	Harrowsmith	23		8 00	8 30	8 00	8 30	8 00	8 30
Lve	Sydenham	19		8 10	8 40	8 10	8 40	8 10	8 40
	Harrowsmith	22		8 15	8 45	8 15	8 45	8 15	8 45
	Frontenac	26		8 35	9 05	8 35	9 05	8 35	9 05
Arr	Yarker	30		9 10	9 40	9 10	9 40	9 10	9 40
Lve	Yarker	30		9 10	9 40	9 10	9 40	9 10	9 40
	Camden East	31		9 25	9 55	9 25	9 55	9 25	9 55
	Thomson's Mills	32		9 25	9 55	9 25	9 55	9 25	9 55
	Newburgh	34		9 40	10 10	9 40	10 10	9 40	10 10
	Strathcona	40		9 55	10 25	9 55	10 35	9 55	10 45
Arr	Napanee	49		10 00	10 30	10 00	10 30	10 00	10 30
Lve	Napanee	49		10 00	10 30	10 00	10 30	10 00	10 30
Arr	Deseronto	68		10 00	10 30	10 00	10 30	10 00	10 30

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.				PICTON TO DESERONTO and NAPANEE.			
TRAINS		STEAMERS		STEAMERS		TRAINS	
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Napanee	Deseronto	Deseronto	Picton	Picton	Deseronto	Deseronto	Napanee
2 15 a.m.	2 35 a.m.			6 00 a.m.	7 30 a.m.	10 00 a.m.	10 30 a.m.
3 35 "	3 55 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	10 10 a.m.	11 30 a.m.	12 00 noon	12 10 p.m.
6 35 "	6 55 "					4 00 p.m.	4 20 "
8 00 "	8 20 "					7 45 "	8 05 "
10 35 "	10 55 "	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.			* 10 40 a.m.	9 00 a.m.
1 15 p.m.	1 35 p.m.			4 00 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	3 00 "	3 20 "
4 35 "	4 55 "	5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.			6 00 "	6 20 "
6 35 "	6 55 "					7 05 "	7 25 "
6 50 "	7 10 "	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.			7 20 "	7 40 "
8 15 "	8 35 "						

* Daily. [All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).

C. CARTER,
Gen. Manager

J. F. CHAPMAN,
Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent

B. S. SHERWOOD,
Superintendent

Tallow, rough, \$3.00 per cwt.
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
Lard, rendered, 10 to 12½c. per pound.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 75 to 85c. bushel.
Barley, 40 to 45c. bushel.
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
Oats, 30 to 35c. bushel.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

One of the Finest?

The "greatest of the earthly rulers of men," we are assured by The Servet (Constantinople), organ of Takir Bey, a favorite at Yildiz Kiosk, is "Abdul Hamid, who excels in glory all former Ottoman rulers." "The more the years pass the greater becomes the affection of hosts of peoples for him who knows so well how to guide the Turkish Empire in the difficult path of prosperity and peace. In truth, at what epoch of glorious Ottoman history have we witnessed such feeble activity as we now behold? Everywhere we behold reconstruction and reform. The best thing that could happen to our empire is to have Abdul Hamid for our ruler many years to come. When a ruler is so beneficent, when the well-being of the population is so dear to the ruler's heart, the future seems full of promise."

you are right.
No, I'm not such an egotist, dear, it is true.
As to think of myself when I'm looking at you."

Many examples are also given of epigrams by Holmes, Lowell, Aldrich and other of our poets, among them this, adapted by Fitz-Greene Halleck from Goethe:

"All honor to woman, the sweetheart the wife.

The delight of our homesteads by night and by day.

The darling who never does harm in her life—

Except when determined to lay her own way."

"There is something," he said, "that I have wanted to tell you for a long time, but—"

"Oh, Bertie," she said, blushing sweetly, "not here in the car before all these people. Wait. Come this evening."

"It's merely that you have a streak of soot down the middle of your nose, but I couldn't for the life of me get a word in till just now."—Chicago Record-Herald.

little fellow's hunger, and of his efforts to satisfy it, and I wondered if he had any sense keen enough to tell him where each individual apple lay, or whether he tunnelled blindly, with the hope of finding out one occasionally.

Paths Made by Rabbits.

Further on I came to a stretch of half-open country, covered with barberry and other bushes. And here I found the paths which the rabbits had made the night before, and all along these paths the twigs of the bushes under which they ran had been cut off clean, as though with a penknife, by the sharp front teeth of the rabbits.

And thus the snow, which had done the animals an injury in one way, by covering up their food upon the ground, served them well in another way, by lifting them to a height at which they could crop the tender twigs nearer the top of the bushes.

The grouse, too, had made use of the deep snow as a platform, from which to pick the barberries. In spite of their natural snowshoes, the birds had sunk quite deep in many places, and their trail was little more than a gutter.

And as I passed one of the bushes, I saw an old bird's nest which had been roofed by a white-footed mouse, and as I touched a twig, the tenant put his head out of the door to see what the matter was. But I stood very still, and presently he went in again, perhaps to curl up and go to sleep again until the fall of night should make it comparatively safe for him to go out in search of food and to leave his lairlike trail on the surface of the moonlit snow.

The Hungry Chickadees.

But the most delightful incident of my walk occurred when I was nearing home. A flock of hungry chickadees flew into a maple tree above me, perhaps knowing that I had something to do with the many square meals they have enjoyed this winter. One of them hopped to a branch close above my head, and I felt in my pocket for some broken nuts.

Taking off my glove, I extended the hand containing the offering, and I had his earnest attention in a moment. Down he came close to me crying "Dee-dee-dee," and peering into my face with his beady black eyes, as much as to say, "Is it all right? Come now, is it?" But without waiting for a reply, he flew upon my finger, calmly picked up a piece of nut, and flew back into the maple tree. With my finger delightfully tingling, from that delicate grasp, I went home feeling as though I had shaken hands with a fairy.—Ernest Marold Baynes, in Toronto Sunday World.

Causeway of Bending Pillars.

Nature has hewn many upright pillars from the rock at various prehistoric periods, but so far as is known she has completed but one group of bending pillars. The causeway at Stafra, in Scotland, is after this original design. The stone shafts rise perpendicularly to a height of fifty or sixty feet, when they curve inward in a long, sweeping line at once graceful and massive. In some places a perfect Roman arch has been formed in this way. The formations are so symmetrical as to suggest the hand of the architect.

Antiquity of Pins.

Pins of various sorts have been in existence ever since our "first parents" clothed themselves in palm leaves which grew wild in the garden of Eden. As a matter of fact, pins claim a very high antiquity, the earliest form being a natural thorn, which is still used to some extent for fastening the dress by the peasant women of upper Egypt. In prehistoric times pins were also made of the small bones of fish and animals.

The average selling price of the eggs varied from 168 cents per dozen in April to 31.25 cents per dozen in January, with an average of 21.4 cents for the whole year. There were 1,200 fowl in the three flocks, and it cost an average of just about a dollar a year per pen for their food. Under the prices at which food and eggs were figured, the food cost 44 per cent. of the value of the eggs produced, leaving 56 per cent. to provide for labor, interest on investment and equipment, depreciation in value of hens and profits.

Humor of the Hour.

The Family Friend—I suppose the baby is the sunshine of your home?
Mama—Sometimes. Frequently he is the storm centre.—Puck.

"To what do you attribute your longevity?" asked the reporter.

"My which?" queried the oldest inhabitant.

"Your longevity," repeated the reporter.

"Never had it. As far as I can remember I ain't never had no sech complaint."—Puck.

The size of the seed for potatoes influences the yield. In England whole potatoes are used almost in every section, and successful growers in the United States use seed potatoes cut in half, never cutting to smaller sizes. Deep ploughing, deep planting and level culture give better results than hilling. A single plant in a place gives the largest tubers, but not so many as when two or more plants are together.

Senior Fruit Inspector Alex. McNeill is still attending the fall fairs, giving his interesting and instructive demonstrations of the proper packing and marking of apples and pears for the export trade. He was at Brantford on October 2nd, at Burford on October 7th, and on the 15th he will be in attendance at the Simcoe Model Fair.

THE BUGLER'S CHEST

Is well expanded. He uses his lungs to their fullest capacity. People in ordinary do not use much over half their lung power. The unused lung surface becomes inert, and offers a prepared ground for the attack of the germs of consumption. There is no need to warn people of the danger of consumption, but warning is constantly needed not to neglect the first symptoms of diseased lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures obstinate coughs, bronchitis, bleeding lungs, and other conditions which, if neglected or unskillfully treated, find a fatal termination in consumption. It is entirely free from opiates and narcotics.

"About three years ago I was taken with a bad cough, vomiting and spitting blood," writes Mr. D. J. Robinson of Springfield, W. Va. "I tried many remedies; nothing seemed to help me till I commenced using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After using ten bottles and four vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets,' I commenced to improve. My case seemed to be almost a hopeless one. Doctors pronounced it ulcer of the lungs. I was sick nearly two years—part of the time bedfast. Was given up to die. I thought it would be impossible for me to live over night at one time. I haven't spit any blood now for more than twelve months, and worked on the farm all last summer. It was Dr. Pierce's medicines that cured me."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach. The "Medical Adviser," in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce Buffalo, N. Y.



It Speaks for Itself!

Hed-Rite

25c. CURES HEADACHE

Guaranteed to Cure within 30 Minutes, or money refunded

All Druggists or mailed. The Herald Remedy Co., Montreal

"Write for Our Great Humorous Booklet."

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE. No. 22 Taking effect June 14, 1903.

Eastern Standard Time.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto					Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.				
Stations	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6	Stations	Miles	No.1	No.3	No.5
Lve		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Lve		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Tweed	0	7 10	3 35	3 35	Deseronto	0	7 35	1 00	1 00
Stoco	3	7 08	3 43	3 43	Napanee	9	7 55	1 05	1 05
Larkins	7	7 00	3 45	3 45	Napanee	9	8 05	12 35	4 25
Maribank	13	7 40	3 55	4 15	Strathcona	15	8 05	12 40	4 50
Erineville	17	7 55	4 30	4 30	Newburgh	17	8 30	12 50	5 00
Tamworth	20	8 15	4 25	4 40	Thomson's Mills	18	8 35	1 00	5 15
Wilson	24	8 35	4 45	4 55	Camden East	19	8 35	1 05	5 15
Enterprise	26	8 25	4 45	4 58	Yarker	23	8 50	1 13	5 25
Mudlake Bridge	28	8 35	4 53	5 10	Yarker	23	9 10	1 13	5 40
Moscow	33	8 55	5 05	5 23	Galbraith	25	9 10	1 13	5 40
Galbraith	35	8 50	5 05	5 23	Moscow	27	9 25	1 25	5 50
Yarker	35	9 00	5 05	5 23	Mudlake Bridge	30	9 35	1 40	6 00
Yarker	39	9 10	5 18	5 45	Enterprise	32	9 35	1 40	6 00
Camden East	40	9 15	5 25	5 55	Wilson	34	9 40	1 45	6 10
Thomson's Mills	42	9 25	5 35	5 55	Tamworth	38	10 00	2 00	6 25
Newburgh	42	9 40	5 35	5 55	Erineville	41	10 10	2 05	6 35
Strathcona	49	9 55	5 50	6 25	Maribank	45	10 25	2 10	6 50
Napanee	49	9 55	5 50	6 25	Larkins	51	10 45	2 15	7 10
Deseronto	68	10 15	6 10	6 50	Stoco	55	11 00	2 20	7 20
					Tweed	68	11 15	2 30	7 30

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto, Napanee and Kingston.

Stations	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6	Stations	Miles	No.1	No.3	No.5
Lve		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Lve		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kingston	0	7 10	3 35	3 35	Deseronto	0	7 35	1 00	1 00
G. T. R. Junction	10	7 20	3 45	3 45	Napanee	9	7 55	1 05	1 05
Glenvale	14	7 40	3 55	4 15	Napanee	9	8 05	12 35	4 25
Harrowsmith	19	7 55	4 30	4 30	Strathcona	15	8 05	12 40	4 50
Sydenham	23	8 15	4 45	4 55	Newburgh	17	8 30	12 50	5 00
Harrowsmith	22	8 35	4 55	5 05	Thomson's Mills	18	8 35	1 00	5 15
Frontenac	26	8 55	5 15	5 25	Camden East	19	8 35	1 05	5 15
Yarker	26	9 05	5 25	5 35	Yarker	23	8 50	1 13	5 25
Yarker	30	9 10	5 18	5 45	Yarker	23	9 10	1 13	5 40
Camden East	31	9 15	5 25	5 55	Galbraith	25	9 10	1 13	5 40
Thomson's Mills	32	9 25	5 35	5 55	Moscow	27	9 25	1 25	5 50
Newburgh	34	9 40	5 35	5 55	Mudlake Bridge	30	9 35	1 40	6 00
Strathcona	40	9 55	5 50	6 25	Enterprise	32	9 35	1 40	6 00
Napanee	49	9 55	5 50	6 25	Wilson	34	9 40	1 45	6 10
Napanee West End	49	9 55	5 50	6 25	Tamworth	38	10 00	2 00	6 25
Deseronto	68	10 15	6 10	6 50	Erineville	41	10 10	2 05	6 35

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.				PICTON TO DESERONTO and NAPANEE.			
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Napanee	Deseronto	Deseronto	Picton	Picton	Deseronto	Deseronto	Napanee
2 15 a.m.	2 55 a.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	6 00 a.m.	7 30 a.m.	10 00 a.m.	10 30 a.m.
3 35	3 55	8 15	9 45	10 00 a.m.	11 30 a.m.	12 00 noon	12 10 p.m.
8 00	8 20	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.	4 00 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	4 00 p.m.	4 20
10 35	10 55	5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.	6 15	6 35	6 15	6 35
1 15 p.m.	1 35 p.m.	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	7 45	8 05	7 45	8 05
4 35	4 55	8 15	9 45	8 30	8 50	8 30	8 50
6 35	6 55	9 15	10 45	9 00	9 20	9 00	9 20
8 35	8 55	10 15	11 45	9 15	9 35	9 15	9 35
8 15	8 35	11 15	12 45	9 30	9 50	9 30	9 50

Daily. [All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).]

C. CARTER, Gen. Manager. J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent. E. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondences as an evidence of good faith, not for publication; any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

BATH.

H. Covert has returned from a visit to his son William Covert, Enterprise. The soft weather has caused some trouble with a few cellars here.

Max Robinson received a consignment of "McLaughlin" buggies last week.

The Salvation Army, from Kingston held a "musical festival" on Wednesday evening of last week in the town hall here. Adjutant Habkirk and the Jones sisters took part. There was a good attendance, considering the state of the roads, but we can assure the adjutant that if they come again they they will be sure of a larger crowd.

The Eohardt family of Swiss bell ringers gave a concert under the auspices of the Methodist church in the town hall on March 16th.

R. R. Finkle has disposed of his coal and grain warehouses, his ice business and wharf to the Robinson Bros.

Like Tearing the Heart Strings.—"It is not within the conception of man to measure my great sufferings from heart disease. For years I endured almost constant cutting and tearing pains about my heart, and many a time would have welcomed death. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has worked a veritable miracle."—Thos. Hicks, Perth, Ont.—59

GRETNA

We are having very pleasant weather at present with every indication of spring, which is very welcome to us after such a long heavy winter.

Miss Florence Lloyst has returned home to Parma after a three weeks stay here.

Miss Julia Morrie, Napanee, is visiting Pearl McWain here.

Mr. Durl Young met with a serious accident on Wednesday last, falling on the ice very heavily, he is at present writing very poorly, the doctor however thinks he will be all right in a few days.

A very pleasant time was spent at Mr. Tim Scrimshaw's on Wednesday evening by the young people here. Some from Deseronto and Parma were also present.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Zamhardt at Hay Bay spent Sunday at Mrs. Alcombrack's.

Mr. T. Scrimshaw has had his kitchen remodelled. Mr. Zendall did the work.

Mrs. Philip Young is very poorly.

Where Doctors do agree!—Physicians no longer consider it catering to "quackery" in recommending in practice so meritorious a remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Nervousness as South American Nervine. They realize that it is a step in advance in medical science and a sure and permanent cure for diseases of the stomach. It will cure you.—60

ODESSA.

Death entered the home of J. H. Laughlin on Monday March 7th, and took away their youngest child, a little girl only a year old. The funeral was held at the home the following day and conducted by Rev. Mr. McCall. The parents have the sympathy of the entire community.

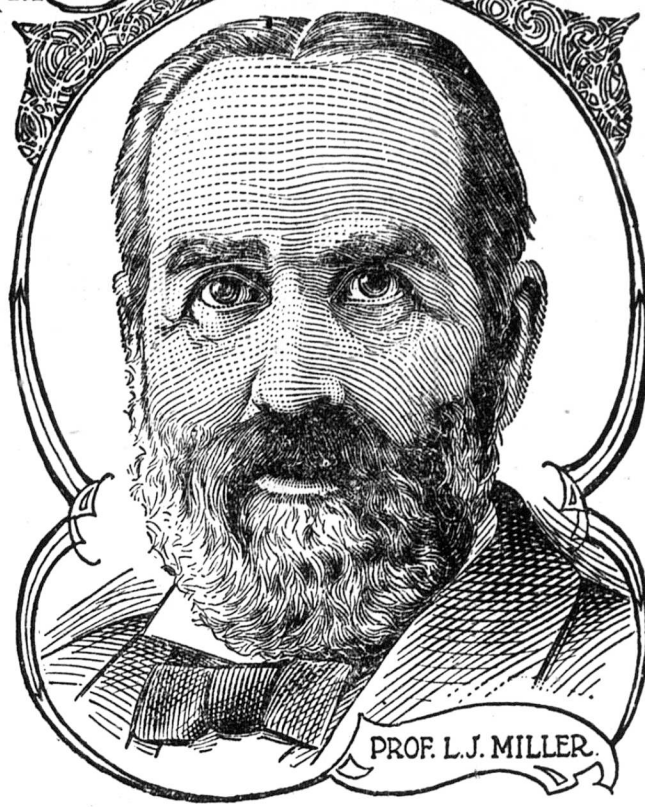
Sidney Clark, Sr., sold by auction the household effects of the late Mrs. Allan Chadwick last week. The day was very disagreeable, but the sale was well attended, and the articles were bought at reasonable prices. John Kenny purchased the piano.

Our village was saddened by the death of Miss Mabel McDonald. She was a favorite amongst our young people as she attended school here for

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Reveals That "Pe-ru-na is Calculated to Tone up the System, Restore the Functions and Procure Health."

SO SAYS PROF. L. J. MILLER, CHEMIST.



PROF. L. J. MILLER.

Prof. L. J. Miller, late Professor of Chemistry and Botany of the High School of Ypsilanti, Mich., writes from 327 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., as follows:

"As several of my friends have spoken to me of the favorable results obtained through the use of Peruna, especially in cases of catarrh, I examined it most thoroughly to learn its contents.

"I found it composed of extracts of herbs and barks of most valuable medicinal qualities combined with other ingredients, delicately balanced, calculated to tone up the system, restore the functions and procure health.

"I consider Peruna one of the most skillfully and scientifically prepared medicines, which the public can use with safety and success."—PROF. L. J. MILLER.

John Nightingale, aged 18, junior clerk in the Bank of Toronto at Wallaceburg, committed suicide by shooting himself.

Fossil Pills.—The demand is proof of their worth. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are beating out many fossil formulas at a quarter a box. They're better medicine, easier doses, and 10 cents a vial. A thousand ailments may arise from a disordered liver. Keep the liver right and you'll not have Sick Headache, Biliousness, Nausea, Constipation and Sallow Skin.—61

His View and Hers.

He—As for me, life isn't worth the living without you. She—As for me, the living you earn isn't worth the life.

Ancient Jewelers' Association.

Birmingham Jewelers have been famed since the middle of the seventeenth century. When Charles II. brought with him to England the French fashion of wearing metallic ornaments Birmingham at once took the lead in supplying them, and the city then commenced a career of prosperity which has never save for brief periods suffered abatement. Even Southey, who could scarcely find sufficiently censorious language to describe Birmingham, allowed that it "excelled every other place in the world for watch chains, necklaces, bracelets, buttons, buckles and snuffboxes," though, he said, "they were dearly purchased

"Builds up the System."

Hon. Joseph H. Ridgeway, Secretary of the American Anti-Treat Society, writes the following letter from the Grand Central Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.:

"It is with great pleasure that I endorse Peruna as an honest medicine, competent to do all it claims. I have used it several times and know of nothing that cures so completely, and at the same time builds up the system.

"I have recommended it to a number of my friends and always feel that I do them a service for I know how satisfactory the results invariably are. I only wish every family had a bottle—it would save much sickness and doctor bills."—Joseph H. Ridgeway.



Joseph Ridgeway.

"Feel Better Than for Five Years."

Mr. James B. Taylor, Roberts, Ind., writes:

"I am at the present time entirely well. I can eat anything I ever could. I took five bottles of Peruna, and feel better now than I have for five years. I have doctored with other doctors off and on for fifteen years, so I can recommend your medicine very highly for stomach troubles. I take great pleasure in thanking you for your free advice and Peruna."—James B. Taylor.

"I Enjoy my Meals as I Used to."

Mr. J. W. Pritchard, Wolf Lake, Ind., writes:

"I am pleased to say that I have been cured of catarrh of the stomach by Peruna. I could hardly eat anything that agreed with me. Before I would get half through my meal my stomach would fill with gas causing me much distress and unpleasant feelings for an hour or two after each meal. But, thanks to your Peruna, I am now completely cured, and can eat anything I want to without any of the distressing symptoms. I can now enjoy my meals as I used to do, and it is all due to Dr. Hartman and his wonderful medicine, Peruna.

"It has been one year since I was cured, and I am all O. K. yet, so I know I am cured."—J. W. Pritchard.

Dyspepsia is a very common phase of summer catarrh. A remedy that will cure catarrh of one location will cure it anywhere. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. That it is a prompt and permanent cure for catarrh of the stomach the above letters testify.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. John Idington, K.C., of Stratford, and Mr. F. A. Anglin, K.C., of Toronto, have been appointed Judges of the new Exchequer Court for Ontario.

Ichthyology.

"Never mind," said her dearest friend. "There are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught out of it." "I know it," said the girl that had set her cap for the foreign count and failed to get him, "but statistics show that the lobster catch is getting smaller every year."

Liver Pills
That's what you need some

the entire community. Sidney Clark, Sr., sold by auction the household effects of the late Mrs. Alan Chadwick last week. The day was very disagreeable, but the sale was well attended, and the articles were bought at reasonable prices. John Kenny purchased the piano.

Our village was saddened by the death of Miss Mabel McDonald. She was a favorite amongst our young people as she attended school here for a term.

Miss Nora Simpkins visited recently with Mrs. Ernest Sharpe, Sharpton.

Miss Mary Timmerman has returned home after spending a few days with friends in Kingston.

Miss Brenda Denyes has returned to her home here after spending the winter in Kingston.

How's This ?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

DENBIGH.

Our Municipal Council met on the 7th inst. under rather difficult conditions at the house of Mr. Thomas Ferguson. As it was raining, and the snow which is very deep on all our roads, had been softened, the roads were impassable for teams, and all the members of the council and those that had business with them had to walk there, and with the exception of one, who had been weatherwise enough to get there the previous evening they did not reach their destination till afternoon. All were present however, and as considerable business of importance had to be transacted, the session was extended until late in the evening, and the homeward march was not undertaken until the following morning.

Our assessor, Mr. Guy F. Bebee is on the war path, and will find his office no sinecure this year.

Nor is it any pleasure to be a mail carrier on any of our mail routes this winter, and Mr. Joe White of the Plevna, Denbigh route deserves credit, for his energetic efforts to make his trips as regularly and punctually as possible.

Just now our leading roads are at least passable again though they are far from being good, and quite a number of our farmers who have business in town have risked Friday to start for Renfrew.

The scarcity of hay and coarse fodder is increasing and the supply of grain of all kinds will not be equal to the demand by spring.

cases, and to cause a visit. A thousand ailments may arise from a disordered liver. Keep the liver right and you'll not have Sick Headache, Biliousness, Nausea, Constipation and Sallow Skin.—G1

His View and Hers.

He—As for me, life isn't worth the living without you. She—As for me, the living you earn isn't worth the life.

No sword bites so fiercely as an evil tongue.—Sidney.

Of Course Not.

"Marriage," remarked the moralizer, "is a lottery."

"Yes," rejoined the demoralizer, "but it's one of the games of chance that clergymen do not try to discourage."

The Usual Thing.

Mrs. Knowitt: I hear you celebrated your silver wedding last week. Mrs. Wise—No. To judge from the presents we received I think it was our silver plated wedding.

Success may sometimes come unexpectedly, but work alone can hold it.—Murray.

the lead in supplying them, and the city then commenced a career of prosperity which has never save for brief periods suffered abatement. Even Southey, who could scarcely find sufficiently censorious language to describe Birmingham, allowed that it "excelled every other place in the world for watch chains, necklaces, bracelets, buttons, buckles and snuffboxes," though, he said, "they were dearly purchased at the expense of health and morality."—London Chronicle.

The Liberty Cap.

When the Romans manumitted a slave his head was adorned with a small red cloth cap. As soon as this was done he was known as a libertinus, or freedman, and his name was registered among others of the city's "tribes." In the year 263, when Saturninus invaded the capital, he hoisted a cap on the point of his spear to indicate that all slaves who rallied around this standard should be free. This was the origin of the liberty cap still used in art as a symbol.

Joseph Bernard was found guilty at Montreal of manslaughter in connection with the death of H. Parmenter.

How To Keep Horses Well.

That's a problem every farmer and stockman has to solve in winter. Lack of exercise—dry feed—weather changes—all upset the digestion. Horses often eat hearty, yet get thin—hair stands on end—feel tired and dull. Season the feed with Myers' Royal Spice. It changes winter into summer for horses.

Makes dry hay as sweet as green grass—gives

an extra relish to corn and oats—and keeps the horses strong and fat on less feed.

Feed Myers' Royal Spice for the rest of the winter—see how much better the horses are—how easily they do hard work—and how much less your feed bills come to.

Let us send our illustrated booklet on horses and cattle. It is free—but very interesting and handy for reference.

Myers' Royal Spice Co.,

Niagara Falls, Ont. & N.Y.



PAGE FENCES Wear Best

It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—never sags—the standard the world over. Order through our local agent or direct from us.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, Que. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.

PRINGLE & DAVIS, Agents.

Schedule of Summary Convictions.

Returned to the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Lennox and Addington for the Quarter ending the 8th day of March, 1904.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR	NAME OF THE DEFENDANT	NATURE OF THE CHARGE	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	AMOUNT OF PENALTY	TIME WHEN P'D TO WHOM PAID OR TO BE P'D TO OVER BY SAID JUSTICE	IF NOT P'D WHY NOT AND GEN. OBSERVATIONS, IF ANY.
Hannah Dove	Mary McCoy	Assault	Oct. 19th, 1903	J. Lane & P. Stein	\$1 00	Forthwith	Co. Treas.
W. A. Rose	Thos. Milo	Infraction Liq. Lic. Act.	Dec. 11th, 1903	Jas. Daly	40 00	do	Inspector
do	do	Tampering with witnesses	Jan. 22nd, 1904	do	10 00	do	do
William Rankin	Mary Ann William	Vagrancy	Jan. 2nd, ..	do	..	do	And. Mer. Reform.
John Pringle	Orland Herring	Neglecting to pay wages	Jan. 22nd, ..	do	2 80	do	Complainant
Wesley Huff	C. Field	Inf. game law	Jan. 30th, ..	do	50 00	do	Warden Hoff
Chas. Pollard	Grant Lucas	Assault	Jan. 2nd, ..	do	1 00	do	County
William Rankin	Allen Post	Drunk and Disorderly	Jan. 21st, ..	do	1 00	do	Town
do	Joseph Gale and J. Whalen	Disorderly conduct	Feb. 6th, ..	do	8 00	do	Sam. Gegger
do	Frank Johnston	Stealing a horse	Feb. 23rd, ..	do	..	do	for doctor's bill & Central prison ...
do	James Hughes	do	Feb. 23rd, ..	do	..	do	do

I hereby certify that the above is a true schedule of all Summary convictions returned to me for the Quarter ending March 8th, 1904

H. M. DEROCHE, Clerk of the Peace, County of Lennox and Addington.

Dated at Nanawake, this 9th day of March, A. D., 1904.

friend. "There are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught out of it."

"I know it," said the girl that had set her cap for the foreign count and failed to get him, "but statistics show that the lobster catch is getting smaller every year."

Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness, and regulate your bowels. You need Ayer's Pills. Vegetable; gently laxative.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

W. T. B. HALL & CO., WARRINGTON, ENGL.

I SAVED MY BOY'S FOOT WITH

DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN



My son Marshal, age nine years, had his foot so badly frozen that doctors said they must cut his toes off. The little fellow cried and begged so hard that we said we would not let the doctor cut his toes off. The doctor suggested letting him go to sleep and he would come up again and chloroform him when sleeping and take the toes off. Mr. Douglas, hearing of the case, sent a sample of his Egyptian Liniment up and strongly advised us not to amputate the toes until we had given the Liniment a test. The doctor sneered at the idea, but we were determined to try and save our son from being a cripple for life if possible. Three days had lapsed when all the frozen flesh dropped off, and the boy's foot improved and was saved. I consider the preparation beyond price.

WM. B. PERRY, Constable. Tamworth, Ont.

PORT ARTHUR DAMAGED

Thirty-Eight Russians Killed and Over a Hundred Wounded.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION.

The Yin-Kow correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that the wives of Russian officers who have arrived at New-Chwang from Port Arthur declare that much damage was done by Thursday's bombardment. They declare that 38 persons were killed and over a hundred wounded. A 12-inch shell, which exploded in the lower land fort, killed or wounded an officer and 42 men. The Russian fleet did not participate in the fighting. The battleship Retvizan was hit by three shells.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Tokio says that private telegrams state that two Russian torpedo-boat destroyers were sunk in Thursday's engagement at Port Arthur, and that great damage was done to the docks, forts and arsenals, including the explosion of a powder magazine. It is reported that Dalny was almost destroyed. The despatch adds that at a late council at military headquarters Sunday afternoon a report was received that a number of guns were observed to be dismounted during the attack on Port Arthur. The garrison was driven out of the works. The European quarter was set on fire. Four Russian destroyers were put out of action inside the harbor, and were deserted by their crews.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says there are rumors that telegrams have been received later than those published, which describe Thursday's engagement as being more serious and the Russian losses greater than were at first believed.

A despatch to the London Standard from Chefoo says that a late post has brought accounts of the fearful panic at Port Arthur during the bombardment Thursday, which was of the fiercest kind. Shells struck an incoming train, completely destroying the engine, and killing the driver. Replying to reports that Port Arthur would be evacuated, Russian officials at Chefoo say they received advices Sunday that all was well there, and that Russia would never evacuate or surrender the place.

A despatch to the London Standard from Tien-Tsin states that the Russians admit that the last Japanese bombardment did extensive damage to the forts and the new town, including the destruction of the new bank building and the military headquarters. It is the opinion of experts that it would have been impossible for the Japanese ships to shell the new town from outside the harbor, and consequently they must have made their way inside.

It is evident from the despatches from every source that the bombardment of Port Arthur Thursday was much more effective than the official accounts state, but the reports of the evacuation of the place are not credited. They are probably due to the fact that the new town has been rendered impossible to live in, and has been abandoned.

WILL MAKE NO DEFENCE.

The Russian authorities at Yin-Kow seem to be angered by the anxious enquiries of the commanders of the foreign warships here concerning the proposition to block the river before the anticipated arrival of the Japanese. The blocking of the river

telegram received from Tokio Sunday night states that the Russians have virtually evacuated Port Arthur, probably fearing that they would be cut off by the Japanese destroying the railway.

The correspondent of the London Chronicle at New-Chwang states that American refugees from Port Arthur say that Thursday's bombardment led to the desertion of the town, which is impossible as a place of residence. The forts are unable to return the Japanese fire.

A despatch to the London Express from Chefoo says that news from Chinese sources is to the effect that the Russians have withdrawn from Port Arthur, the evacuation occurring last Friday.

A similar report comes from Tokio, but it has not yet been confirmed.

LAND FIGHT IMMINENT.

There is no real information of the land movements of the Japanese from any source, but as the Seoul correspondent of the London Times points out, the practicable landing places are hardly yet free of ice. The sudden return of Winter has increased the difficulties. The Japanese have no intention of marching their main army any further than necessary along the execrable Korean roads. The troops already landed are sufficient to secure a foothold in Korea and seize Ping-Yang.

IN SPLENDID FETTER.

The Seoul correspondent of the London Times describes the Japanese troops who have already landed as being in splendid fettle. They are clothed a little heavily for marching but quite sufficiently to stand the intense cold of the north. Besides, each man carries a species of postee blanket coat, with goats' hair inside. The enthusiasm and confidence inspired by the navy's success is exhilarating to see.

ALL GONE TO THE FRONT.

A despatch to the London Times from Wei-Hai-Wai describes a visit to Chemulpo. On the previous visit of the correspondent the anchorage there was crowded with transports, but now there are barely a dozen vessels to be seen, of which eight are warships. Few soldiers are visible, but there are pyramids of supplies. Practically all the troops have left Seoul except the permanent garrison of 6,000 men. The observation force is in touch with the Russians near Anju. Twenty Russians attacked a Japanese post of three men, killing one of them. It is believed that no other fighting has occurred.

It is estimated that 1,500 Russians with a few guns, and a number of Cossacks, occupy the country north of Anju.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN BACK.

There was a skirmish between cavalry vedettes last Tuesday at Kasan, which is about seventy miles south of the Yalu, on the western coast of Corea. The Russians were driven back. Their loss is unknown. One Japanese trooper was killed.

The most reliable estimates of the number of Russians in Northern Corea place them at 8,000, of whom two-thirds are on the west and the remainder on the east coast. Small encounters between scouts are frequently occurring.

Retvizan has been removed from the entrance of the harbor, as reported, the new admiral is likely to take a strong offensive against the Japanese fleet, and to contest the control of the sea, which the Japanese have hitherto held. How far such a line could be operated in by the Vladivostok squadron cannot be guessed at, there still being no hint of its whereabouts. There is nothing from the Japanese side concerning the latest action at Port Arthur. Nothing is known of their losses except what is contained in Admiral Makharoff's report.

FREQUENT SKIRMISHES.

Letters received at Chefoo from Mukden state that the Russians are extensively fortifying the banks of the Yalu River. The Cossacks have had frequent skirmishes with the Japanese near Cholsan and Chong-Ju, Corea. Strong reinforcements are being sent to Antung. New-Chwang, Mukden, and Kirin. Apparently Russia intends to carry on a war of exhaustion keeping her fleets protected in the harbors, where they furnish unprofitable targets for bombardment.

BOERS AS SCOUTS.

One hundred young Boers have offered to serve as scouts in the Russian army in gratitude for Russia's having sent medical comforts to the Boer army during the war in South Africa. Probably the offer will be declined, as Russia has so many Cossacks available.

HARBOR NOW OPEN.

The Cologne Gazette has a despatch from Tokio which says that the entrance to the harbor of Port Arthur is now free of obstruction.

ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT.

Admiral Alexieff, under date of Thursday, telegraphs from Mukden to St. Petersburg as follows: "The commandant at Port Arthur reports that at about 1 o'clock on Thursday morning the outlines of vessels, apparently torpedo boats, were distinguished at sea within the area of our searchlights. Our batteries opened fire on them. At 2.40 our torpedo boats put to sea, and about 4 o'clock came in contact with the enemy to the westward of the Liaotishan lighthouse. After firing several shots the enemy retired southward in the direction of Shantung. Our torpedo boats returned to the harbor at 6 o'clock. They were again sent out to reconnoitre, and returned to the harbor, having ascertained that the enemy's squadron was approaching. The Japanese opened fire at 8 o'clock on our cruisers and the fortress. They had fourteen ships. They fired the whole time from behind Liaotishan."

TO BLOCK THE RIVER.

Russian reinforcements to the number of 2,000 are reported to have arrived at New-Chwang. The Russians are planning to block the mouth of the Liao River with junks and torpedoes.

SCOUTS EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Russian and Japanese mounted scouts exchanged shots on Wednesday north of Ping-Yang. The Russians retired after a few rounds had been fired. There were no casualties on either side.

FEMALE JAPANESE SPY.

A despatch to the London Morning Leader from Tien-Tsin states that a Japanese woman who left Port Arthur with a number of refugees stole private officials' charts and plans at Dalny and Port Arthur, and conveyed them to Tokio.

CHINA AGAIN WARNED.

Russia has served notice on China that the latter must not send troops beyond the Great Wall, and that she must exercise her influence to re-

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, March 15.—Wheat—The market is dull and easy, with buyers holding off till prices are more settled. No. 2 red and white are quoted at 94c to 95c west or east. Goose is quiet at 84c for No. 2 east. Spring is easier at 89c for No. 1 east. Manitoba wheat is about steady at \$1.03 for No. 1 hard, \$1.01 for No. 1 northern, 98c for No. 2 northern and 95c for No. 3 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—The market is dull and lower. Local exporters were quoting \$3.55 for cars of 90 per cent. Patents in their bags to-day, west or east. Holders were asking 25c or more in advance of that price. Choice brands are quoted 15c to 20c higher than those prices. Manitoba flour is steady. Sellers say their prices did not keep pace the advance in the prices of wheat, and that there is now no reason for following the recent decline. Cars of Hungarian patents are quoted at \$5.30, second patents at \$5, and strong bakers' at \$4.90, bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Is in fair demand, and steady at \$17.50 for cars of shorts and \$16 for bran in bulk middle millfeed is steady at \$21 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 45c for No. 2, 44c for No. 3 and 43c for No. 3 west or east.

Buckwheat—Is firm at 52c for No. 2 west or east.

Rye—Is firm at 75c to 58c bid for No. 2 and 60c asked west or east.

Corn—The market is steady for Canada and lower for American. Canada mixed is quoted at 88c and yellow at 39c f. o. b. cars west. American No. 2 yellow is quoted at 53c, No. 3 yellow at 52c, and No. 3 mixed at 51c in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are dull and lower. No. 1 white are quoted at 33½c and No. 2 white at 32c east. No. 2 white are quoted at 32½c high freights west, and 33c middle freights.

Oatmeal—Is steady at \$4.50 for cars of bags and \$4.75 for barries on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c more for broken lots outside.

Peas—Are steady at 65c for No. 2 west and 66c east. Choice milling are quoted at 70c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Quotations are unchanged. Creamery, prints 20c to 22c do solids 19c 20c Dairy, pound rolls, choice 15c 17c do large rolls 15c 16c do tubs, good to choice, 16c 17c do medium 13c 14c do poor 10c 12c Cheese—The market here is quoted unchanged at 11c to 11½c for twins and 10½c to 11c for large.

Eggs—Arrivals of Ontario eggs are steadily increasing, and there are still stocks coming from Chicago. The result is an easier market. Early in the day dealers were asking 22c and 23c per dozen, but buyers held off, and prices dropped another cent to 21c, at which price they were quoted at the end of the day.

Potatoes—Cars on the track here are quoted at 90c to 95c. Potatoes out of store are quoted by local dealers at \$1.15 to \$1.20.

Poultry—Quotations are unchanged at 15c to 16c for choice well-fatted chickens, 9c to 11c for scalded and 7c to 8c for old fowl, 13c to 14c for turkey gobblers.

Dressed Hogs—Quotations are unchanged at \$6.25 per cwt. for heavies and \$6.50 for light-weights.

Fish—Quotations are unchanged, as follows:—Labrador, barrels, \$5.50 to \$6; half-barrels, \$3; boneless, 4½c to 5½c per lb.; cod, 5½c to 6½c per

WILL MAKE NO OFFENCE.
The Russian authorities at Yinkow seem to be angered by the anxious enquiries of the commanders of the foreign warships here concerning the proposition to block the river before the anticipated arrival of the Japanese. The blocking of the river and the defence of the town are not regarded as practicable, although some arrangements to defend New-Chwang have already been made. Nevertheless, Gen. Kondratovitch, who recently arrived there, threatened to abandon the idea of defending the place.

A HERO HONORED.

Engineer Minamisawa, the heroic officer of a Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer Kasumi, has been honored for his gallantry. He has been given the Order of the Kyte, the Order of the Rising Sun, and promoted from engineer to chief engineer. The Order of the Kyte is the Japanese equivalent to the British Victoria Cross and the American Medal of Honor. Chief Engineer Minamisawa is the first to whom the Kyte has been awarded for heroism in war. It is improbable that he will survive his wounds.

LOST NO VESSELS.

Viceroy Alexieff's report, stating that a Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer was sunk, and the cruiser Takasago heavily damaged by the shell fire of the Russians during the fourth attack on Port Arthur, is officially pronounced untrue. The damaged Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers can be repaired in one week, and it will not be necessary to dock them.

WORKMEN SCARCE.

A despatch to the London Express from Nagasaki says that the number of workmen who have been taken into the army is beginning to affect business. It is difficult to see how a scarcity of labor is to be obviated.

AN ARMORED TRAIN.

Gen. Kourapatkin's train in which he is now making his way to the Far East, is composed of an engine, tender, three cars, and a brake van. The cars are covered with steel over three inches in thickness, and it is practically an armored train.

BEYOND THE FAR EAST.

The Governor of Turkestan, addressing the officers under his command, said:—"The political horizon is troubled. It is nowise improbable that the flames of war will spread beyond the Far East. We must be prepared for all eventualities."

NOT A MAN ESCAPED.

A supplementary report from Vice-Admiral Togo concerning the effort made by crews of the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers in the action off Port Arthur on the 10th inst. to rescue the crews of the disabled Russian torpedo-boat destroyers reached here on Monday. Captain Shojiro Asai, commanding the flotilla of torpedo-boat destroyers, states that the Japanese would have been able to rescue many more of the enemy but for the deadly fire of the shore batteries and the close approach of the Russian cruiser Novik. The report also explains that four men rescued were not part of the crew of the Stereguschitchi, as originally reported.

When the Japanese rescuers reached the Stereguschitchi only the dead remained on board, and it is believed the living members of the crew jumped overboard and perished. Three of the Russians rescued are engineers and the fourth is a torpedo operator. Two of the captives were slightly wounded. They were all placed aboard a Japanese battleship and were given food and medicine.

PORT ARTHUR EVACUATED?

A Shanghai despatch to the London Daily Telegraph says that a tel-

back. Their loss is unknown. One Japanese trooper was killed.

The most reliable estimates of the number of Russians in Northern Corea place them at 8,000, of whom two-thirds are on the west and the remainder on the east coast. Small encounters between scouts are frequently occurring.

The Russians in Northern Corea appear to be withdrawing in the direction of the Yalu, the passage of which they are preparing to defend. The Russians in North-eastern Corea do not appear to be advancing.

NEARING NEW-CHWANG.

A despatch to the London Chronicle from Tien-Tsin, dated Sunday, says that a Japanese force of 10,000 men is reported to be nearing New-Chwang.

NAVAL BATTLE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—"The Czar has received a message from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Mukden, Friday, which says: 'Admiral Makaroff, commanding the fleet reports from Port Arthur, under date of March 10, that six torpedo boats went to sea the night of March 10 (four of them being under the general command of Capt. Matousevitch), encountered the enemy's torpedo boats, followed by cruisers. A hot action ensued, in which the torpedo-boat destroyer Vlastini discharged a Whitehead torpedo and sank one of the enemy's torpedo boats. On the way back the torpedo-boat destroyer Stereguschitchi, commanded by Lt. Sergueieff, sustained damages; her engine was disabled and she began to founder. By 8 o'clock in the morning five of our torpedo-boat destroyers had returned. When the critical position of the Stereguschitchi became evident, I hoisted my flag on the cruiser Novik and went with the Novik and the cruiser Boyarin to the rescue. But as five of the enemy's cruisers surrounded our destroyer, and as their battleship squadron was approaching I did not succeed in saving the Stereguschitchi, which foundered. Part of the crew were made prisoners, and part were drowned. On the ships which participated in the attack one officer was seriously wounded and three others were slightly wounded, but two soldiers were killed and eighteen wounded.'"

"At 9 o'clock 14 of the enemy's ships assembled before Port Arthur and a bombardment was begun with the heavy guns of their battleships squadron at long range. This lasted until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It is estimated the enemy fired 151 twelve-inch shells. The damage to our vessels was insignificant, and they are again ready for battle. Our losses were one officer killed, and four soldiers wounded. The illumination of the sea at night by the searchlights mounted at our batteries was most satisfactory, and several times isolated shots from our batteries forced the enemy's torpedo boats to retire. At the commencement of the bombardment the guns of the fortress replied to the enemy's fire. The crews of all the ships engaged gave proof of remarkable coolness in action. Below decks the work of the day followed its ordinary course, in spite of the shells falling between the vessels and covering them with fragments. A bombardment at such a distance must be considered ineffective, but the Japanese cruiser Takasago is reported to have been seen to suffer serious damage, the extent of the damage it is impossible to ascertain at a distance. Many shells were fired at a range of 7 1/2 miles. I have the honor to report the foregoing to your Majesty. (Signed) "ALEXIEFF."

TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

The initiation, apparently, of more vigorous strategy by the Russian fleet at Port Arthur is attributed to Admiral Makharoff's arrival. It is suggested that if the battleship Re-

plains at Dalny and Port Arthur, and conveyed them to Tokio.

CHINA AGAIN WARNED.

Russia has served notice on China that the latter must not send troops beyond the Great Wall, and that she must exercise her influence to restrain the Chinese bandits, who are partially under the control of Chinese officers, from interfering with the railroad and telegraph lines. A refusal to heed this warning will be considered a breach of neutrality.

A report just received at St. Petersburg through official military channels describes the Chinese forces marching northward as being an undisciplined and almost grotesque military organization showing an entire absence of equipment and training. As evidence of the unreliability of these forces the following occurrence is cited:—"A body of Yuan-She-Kai's cavalry was paraded before French and German military attaches. The former asked the commander why the cavalry remained in the town, and had no field manoeuvres. The Chinese General answered: "Because many horse markets exist within the interior, and we know the cavalrymen would sell their horses, disband, and leave us without cavalry."

REVOLUTIONISTS BUSY.

Thousands of copies of a revolutionary manifesto appealing to citizens not to contribute to the war fund were distributed throughout St. Petersburg on Wednesday. Some were posted on walls until the police removed them. The manifesto also warns citizens not to support the Government because it brought about for frivolously dynastic purposes a war which will cost millions of roubles and ruin the country.

AT ALL COSTS.

The Petit Paris has a despatch from Tokio, saying that there is a rumor in high circles there that the Japanese fleet is preparing to attack Port Arthur again. It is understood that orders have been issued to block the harbor at all costs, sinking gunboats or coast defence vessels if necessary to effect that object. The Government is fearful that the Russian ships may intercept Japanese transports.

WILL QUITE FINISH.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris Figaro telegraphs that he interviewed Gen. Sakharoff, the Minister of War. The Minister said the concentration of Russian troops in the Orient was progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The minimum number concentrated there would be 400,000. He considered that the maximum Japan would be able to land would be 200,000. Russia would require a month to complete the transportation of the troops. Nothing serious could occur in Manchuria within the next six weeks. He insisted that the subject of re-provisioning the troops and garrisons would create no uneasiness. He believed that Japan had landed 100,000 troops in Corea already.

The General added: "The war will last until a logical and necessary conclusion has been reached; for I do not think the Russians are in a mood to stop before quite finishing. I know nothing of any plan of withdrawing the troops behind Port Arthur and leaving the place to defend itself."

JAPAN'S NATIONAL LOAN.

The subscription to the national loan closed at Tokio on Thursday. The loan was greatly oversubscribed, twenty times, it is stated. Some of the foreign residents subscribed. The new taxes are expected to be comparatively light, as municipal taxation will be reduced by the postponement of public works. It is anticipated that the increase in the national income will amount to 50,000,000 yen (\$25,000,000).

to sc for old low, 10c to 12c for turkey gobbles.

Dressed Hogs—Quotations are unchanged at \$6.25 per cwt. for heavies and \$6.50 for light-weights.

Fish—Quotations are unchanged, as follows:—Labrador, barrels, \$5.50 to \$6; half-barrels, \$3; boneless, 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c per lb.; cod, 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c per lb.; Annan haddock, 7 1/2c to 8c per lb.

Seeds—Quotations here are unchanged at \$5.25 to \$5.75 for red clover and \$6 to \$6.35 for extra choice, \$3 to \$4.25 for ordinary Alsike and \$5 to \$5.25 for choice lots, \$1.15 to \$1.50 for machine thrashed timothy and \$1.75 to \$2 for flail thrashed.

Baled Hay—The market is quoted unchanged at \$9 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Receipts are a little more free, but the market is steady at \$5 per ton for car lots on track here.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, March 15.—There is a fair demand for export cattle, but buyers are not prepared to pay high prices in view of present market conditions abroad. Drovers say the farmers will have to sell their cattle at lower prices to the drovers in order that the cattle may be shipped with a fair prospect of making some profit for the shipper, instead of as now, with an almost certainty of a loss. Several lots of good heavy cattle were sold at from \$4.60 to \$4.80. One extra choice lot was reported at \$5.

Butchers.—Market is fairly active, but prices are not any higher. Owing to the light supplies, the offerings were picked up early. Good butchers' sold at \$4 to \$4.35.

Stocks and Feeders.—There is now some enquiry for stockers, but not many are coming forward. Prices range from \$3.25 to \$3.75 for cattle weighing from 850 to 1,150 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs.—There was practically no market to-day, owing to the non-arrival of several loads of sheep and lambs, which were due. Prospects are fair.

Hogs.—There was no change in quotations to-day, but the market is weaker and prospects are for lower prices next week. To-day selects were \$5.12 1/2.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, March 15.—Flour—Quiet, easy. Wheat—Nothing done. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 55 1/2c; No. 2 corn, 51c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 49c; No. 2 mixed, 47c. Barley—Western, 60c to 65c asked in store.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, March 15.—Grain—Advices received from Fort William by a local exporter quoted the market for spot wheat unchanged at 83 1/2c for No. 3 northern, and 88 1/2c to 89c for No. 2, the offerings being so light, however, that sales of anything over a few carloads would have a strengthening influence on prices. The local market for oats was not active, though there was a fair inquiry from several sources, and the tone held firm, owing to the lightness of stocks on spot. Among the sales heard of was one tonload of No. 3 on track at 39c, equal to a quotation of 39c to 39 1/2c in store. A sale of at least one car of No. 2 was made at 40c store. No. 2 oats, Ontario points, millers' prices, 36c Toronto, for export, 33 1/2c to 34c low freights west; No. 2 peas, asking 65c; No. 2 barley, 46c; No. 3 extra barley, 45c; No. 3, 44c.

Flour—Millers report a firm market, the demand being active. Manitoba patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.10; winter wheat patents, \$5 to \$5.25; straight rollers, \$4.75 to \$5; straight rollers in bags, \$2.25 to \$2.35.

Feed—Bran and shorts are firm and demand good. Manitoba bran in bags \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$20.50 to \$21.50; moultrie, \$26 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.

Roller Oats—The market is firm. Dealers are asking \$2.25 to \$2.30 for bags, and \$4.70 to \$3.90 barrels on track. These figures are for 90-lb. bags being also on the market.

Cornmeal—Prices are steady at \$1.45 to \$1.55 a bag.

Hay—Owing to bad weather, deliveries are light, and prices are firm at present. We quote:—No. 1, \$10 to \$11; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.50; clover mixed, \$7.50 to \$8.50; clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton, in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.45 per bush., \$1.40 in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$18.50 to \$19; light short cut, \$19.25; American short cut, clear, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$21.50; compound lard, 8c; Canadian lard, 8c to 9c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quantity; hams, 11c to 13c; bacon, 14c; fresh-killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; country dressed hogs, \$1; live hogs, \$5.38 to \$5.50.

Eggs—New laid, 25c to 27c; limed, 20c.

Butter—Winter creamery, 19½c to 20c; full grass, 21c; western dairy, 15c to 15½c; rolls, 16c to 17c.

Cheese—Ontario, 10c to 10½c; townships, 9½c to 9c.

Potatoes—Per 20-pound bag, 75c to 80c; 65c in car lots.

2,000 FAMILIES HOMELESS

Susquehanna River Sweeps Everything in Its Path.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., despatch says: Wilkesbarre and the Wyoming Valley were in a turmoil on Wednesday. The mighty flow of water made the north branch of the Susquehanna River a vast stretch of water, sweeping everything in its path. Industries from Pittstown to Nanticoke are closed down on account of the flood. In the central portion of Wilkesbarre business was crippled by the high water.

The business section of Plymouth is under water, and the loss will be heavy. The water backed up so rapidly from gorges that many families were caught in their homes, and are living on the upper floors. The principal churches of the town are flooded. Communication by railroad has been cut off.

Summing up the situation in brief, over \$1,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed in the Wyoming Valley and over 2,000 families are homeless.

HAND ON RED HOT STOVE.

Inhuman Treatment of a Child by its Parent.

A Vancouver, B. C., despatch says: The superintendent of the Children's Aid Society has just received details of a horrible case of cruelty to children at New Westminster. The step-mother of two children, aged six and three years, held the hand of the elder against a red hot stove until the flesh was nearly burned off. The children will be taken away from their inhuman parent and prosecution instituted.

MULLAH OFFERS TO YIELD

Agrees to Give Up to Italian Government.

A Paris despatch says: Rappel asserts that the Mad Mullah of Somaliland, who has been causing the British forces in that country great trouble for months past, finds he is unable to continue his campaign and has offered to surrender to the Italian Government on condition that he is not handed over to the English. The Italian authorities, says Rappel, have refused to accede to his request.

STEAMER FOUNDERS.

100 of Her Passengers Believed to Have Been Lost.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Grand Trunk Pacific Agreement and a New Militia Bill the Features.

An Ottawa despatch says: At 8 o'clock on Friday afternoon, his Excellency, the Governor-General delivered the following speech at the opening of Parliament:—Hon. gentlemen of the Senate, gentlemen of the House of Commons.—In again meeting you in Parliament it is our first duty to express our heartfelt thanks to a beneficent Providence for the abundant harvest with which the country has been favored during the past year, and for the general prosperity that prevails in all parts of the Dominion.

It is very gratifying to note that the yearly increasing trade of Canada, which has been so marked a feature of the past six years, gives no indication of any abatement, the number of settlers seeking homes in Manitoba and the Territories, is without a parallel in the history of the country.

NEEDS OF G. T. P.

These two very important facts lead irresistibly to the conclusion that long before the Transcontinental railway authorized by Parliament at its last session can possibly be completed, its urgent necessity as a medium for carrying the products of the west to our Atlantic ports will have become apparent, independently of the many benefits that will follow from the opening up for colonization and for various enterprises of the northern parts of Quebec and Ontario.

The agreement made with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company regarding a new transcontinental railway contained certain stipulations which in effect required the G. T. R. Company of Canada to become a party to that agreement and to assume heavy obligations in respect thereof.

Further consideration of the agreement by the representatives of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and my Government has resulted in showing the desirability of certain amendments to the contract, which, having been approved by my Government and subsequently by the Board of Directors and the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Company, will be submitted to you for ratification.

The sum of \$5,000,000 in cash has been deposited in the Bank of Montreal in accordance with the provisions contained in the original and supplemented agreements with the company.

A MILITIA BILL.

A militia bill will be introduced, containing several important amendments to the present law, rendered necessary by the growth of the force, and calculated to promote its efficiency.

A copy of the award defining the boundary between the Dominion and Alaska, and other papers connected with the controversy will be laid before you.

In view of the widely extended settlements now forming in the territories it will become necessary to increase the strength of the Northwest Mounted Police force, and authority will be asked for that purpose.

LOTS OF MONEY.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—The accounts of the past year will be laid before you. I am glad to say that the revenue will exceed the expenditure, leaving a balance to be applied in reduction of the public debt.

The estimates for the coming year will be laid before you at an early date.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

The labor unions of Winnipeg have decided to build a temple.

Montreal expects to hold a big exhibition, like Toronto's, in 1905.

There is prospect of a steamer rate war between Toronto and Hamilton the coming summer.

The price paid by the American Locomotive Co. for the Montreal Locomotive works was \$1,500,000.

Three new buildings, costing \$38,000, will be erected in connection with the Dominion Fair at Winnipeg.

A Winnipeg despatch says that the British Columbia dealers will reduce the price of lumber and the C. P. R. the freight rates.

Jean B. Paquette, an employee of the Postoffice Department, Ottawa, has been arrested, charged with stealing checks and money from letters.

The 7th Regiment, London, will have to enlist 700 more men to comply with the requirements of the Militia Department, that regiments be each 1,000 strong.

W. F. Cockshutt, in a speech before the Brantford Board of Trade, suggested that a fund be raised to erect a statue in memory of Prof. Alex. Bell, inventor of the telephone, who completed his invention in that city.

Levy Webster, a clerk with the P. W. Ellis Co., Toronto, and Thos. Fair have been arrested for thefts of about \$2,000 worth of jewellery from the firm.

Raoul Moisan died at Montreal from the effects of a drink given to him in his brother's drug store on Sunday morning. Two others, including the proprietor of the store, were taken ill after drinking the same mixture.

In the event of trouble arising in the far east calling for England's intervention the passage of troops through Canada to the Pacific will be made expeditiously by the C.P.R. This was the outcome of a conference at Montreal the other day between Sir Charles Parsons, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Canada, and General Manager McNicoll.

FOREIGN.

It is reported that Turkey and Bulgaria are about to sign an agreement settling their differences.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain have started from Egypt for London. Both are in excellent health.

As a result of the collapse of the Darlington Apartment Hotel, at New York, the building by-law will be more strictly enforced. Over 2,000 cases of infringement have already been reported.

BY WAY OF ARCTIC OCEAN.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris Temps the Russians contemplate attempting to take the Baltic squadron to the Far East by way of the Arctic Ocean. It is not proposed that the vessels shall start before midsummer, and as soon as the warm weather sets in ice-breakers of the Yermak type will probably go to the White Sea to ascertain whether the north-east passage is available. It is believed in St. Petersburg that such a voyage is feasible, and if it proves so the fleet will certainly follow that route, arriving in August or September. The work of competing and equipping the squadron is now going on day and night. It will comprise nine battleships and a large number of cruisers and torpedo boats. It is confidently expected that these will prove an effective counterpoise to the Japanese fleet. They may even end the war if with Admiral Makarov's help from Port Arthur, they can separate the Japanese fleet from its base and thereby render it ineffective.

BETTER CHEESE BOXES

MANY OF THEM ARE ONLY HALF PUT TOGETHER.

Most Important That the Box Should Fit The Cheese Gaugely.

At the dairy conventions recently held Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, made a strong appeal for better cheese boxes. Boxes are, said he, necessary to protect the cheese from injury in transportation, to facilitate their handling, and to permit their being piled several tiers deep in a warehouse without being crushed out of shape. Without the boxes the cheese could not be delivered in Great Britain in a presentable condition. Now, if it is desirable to have cheese in boxes at all, it is surely important that the box should be strong enough to reach its destination in a sound condition. A great many shipments of cheese are landed on the other side with twenty-five per cent. of the boxes broken. Indeed some reports from the inspectors show a larger percentage. This simply means that one quarter of the money paid for the boxes has been spent to no purpose. And that is not all, for the broken boxes in a shipment, while detracting from the actual value of the cheese which they once contained, make the whole lot less attractive to the purchaser.

What are the reasons for this unsatisfactory state of affairs? In the first place we have increased the weight of our cheese, and at the same time reduced the strength of the box by using thinner veneer and an inferior quality of elm. It is evident also that there are many box makers who have never properly learned their trade, as a large proportion of the boxes is

ONLY HALF PUT TOGETHER.

The increasing cost and scarcity of elm and the demands of cheese merchants for a cheap box, have induced the veneer cutters to reduce the thickness of the veneer, until much of that now offered for sale is entirely too flimsy for the purpose. It should never be cut less than full five to the inch. A great deal of it is six and some even seven to the inch.

Another fault in the veneer is that the log is often not boiled sufficiently to soften the wood; consequently the veneer knife shatters it while cutting, and gives it a tendency to split easily. Another result of insufficient boiling or steaming is that the salts of the wood are not extracted; consequently boxes made from such stock would very readily

"When I began buying boxes for the cool curing room," said Mr. Ruddick, "I insisted on getting heavy selected veneers. The box-makers tried to persuade me to accept the thin veneer, some claiming that it would stand more rough usage than the thicker material. I have had to give two cents above the regular price for such boxes, but it paid to do so, for the reports on shipments from the curing rooms showed only one and two per cent. broken. Of course these shipments were all carefully loaded into the cars and not left standing four or five tiers high, to be thrown down and smashed by the first shunt. Hundreds of boxes are broken in that way. I believe there is almost enough wasted in trimming boxes, either in the cheese factory, or at the warehouse to make up this

DIFFERENCE OF TWO CENTS.

Boxes are now worth at least one cent per inch in depth, and that part which is cut away is absolute waste.

If boxes are not thoroughly dry when put on the cheese, the growth of mould is started. This is particularly the case in cold weather when the boxes dry slowly.

is not handed over to the English. The Italian authorities, says Rappel, have refused to accede to his request.

STEAMER FOUNDERS.

100 of Her Passengers Believed to Have Been Lost.

A Sydney, N.S.W., despatch says:—The steamer Aramac struck on Break Sea Spit, Queensland, on Sunday morning. Her captain, fearing that she would founder, transferred a hundred passengers and sixty of the crew to six boats. He and six of the crew remained on board. Two of the boats have arrived at Bundaberg, but the others, containing a hundred persons, have not been reported. They are not provisioned and the sea is rough. Steamers have searched unsuccessfully for them. It is believed that the Aramac foundered.

A \$15,000,000 ESTATE.

Belleville Heirs Believe Their Claim is Good.

A Belleville despatch says: Several residents of this city, Bradford by name, are included among many Canadian heirs to a \$15,000,000 estate, which is now in Chancery in England and which it is believed they will before long obtain possession of the only thing necessary now to make their claim good being the marriage certificate of the heirs' grandfather. The estate is situated in Bradford, England.

OBSERVE WEDDING DAY.

King and Queen Celebrate Forty-First Anniversary.

A London despatch says: The King and Queen celebrated the forty-first anniversary of their wedding day on Thursday of last week. The event occasioned the usual rejoicings at Windsor, where, in St. George's Chapel, their Majesties were married. The Queen was 19 then and the King two years older.

BRITISH ESTIMATES.

Expenditure for the Year Reaches \$710,000,000.

A London despatch says: An additional vote of \$350,000 for the British exhibit at St. Louis, making a total of \$750,000, is included in the civil service estimates for the coming year. These and the Revenue Departments total \$233,952,835. With the already announced estimates for the army and navy totalling upwards of \$325,000,000, it appears that the full estimates will show an expenditure for the year 1904-05 of about \$710,000,000.

EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY.

Six Villages Have Been Destroyed But No Lives Lost.

A despatch from Rome says: There are continual slight earthquakes in Alruzzo. Six villages have been destroyed and the inhabitants are under canvas. No lives have been lost. The Government is rendering assistance.

FIFTY PERISHED.

Steamer Wrecked Off Coast of Cochín China.

A despatch from Paris announces that the French steamer Cambodge, of 2,355 tons, which left Rangoon February 17, for Cochín China and European ports, has been wrecked in a storm off the coast of Cochín, China. The Cambodge carried 100 passengers, mostly Annamese. About 50 of them were drowned.

will be laid before you. I am glad to say that the revenue will exceed the expenditure, leaving a balance to be applied in reduction of the public debt.

The estimates for the coming year will be laid before you at an early date.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: After the long protracted session of last year, when so many important matters were dealt with, it is not probable that your duties will involve your being detained on the present occasion for any lengthened period. I commend, however, to your best consideration the subjects to which I have referred, and I invoke the divine blessing of your deliberations.

DIED DURING LONG DRIVE.

Dr. J. B. Carruthers, of North Bay, Expires Suddenly.

A despatch from North Bay, Ont., says:—Dr. J. B. Carruthers, of North Bay, while driving from a camp at the northern end of the Temiskaming Railway to the terminus, on Saturday, a distance of 50 miles, was taken suddenly ill, and expired almost immediately. Heart trouble was the cause of his sudden demise. He was one of the town's oldest residents. He leaves a widow and six children.

CONFLICT IN PERSIA?

Great Britain and Russia May Yet Fight.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The German press continues to give prominence to any news which points to a conflict between England and Russia. The Cologne Gazette publishes a telegram from Teheran, which is reproduced in every paper in Berlin, stating that at the request of the Russian Government the Persian Government has taken measures to connect the Persian telegraphic system with that of Russia. It is further added that in Persia an armed conflict between Russia and England is regarded as certain.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Great Britain Is a Power on the Continent.

A despatch from London says: During the discussion of the army estimates in the House of Commons on Wednesday night, Premier Balfour said that so long as the army home defences were maintained in an adequate condition, any invasion of this country by an organized force capable of reducing it to submission was merely a dream. But, no man could blind himself to the fact that circumstances in the East were making Great Britain a great Continental power coterminous with another great military power, and those circumstances must be taken into account in framing the British army estimates.

C. P. R. TRAIN WRECKED.

Several Passengers More or Less Hurt.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—The transcontinental train for the West was wrecked at Chaplin, about 65 miles west of Moose Jaw on Sunday night. Several passengers were bruised and injured as a result, but none of them seriously, according to reports so far received. Two tourist cars were derailed, owing to a broken rail, and, of course, it is the passengers in these coaches who were injured. A rumor was current in this city that several people had been killed, but railway officials deny this report.

nine battleships and a large number of cruisers and torpedo boats. It is confidently expected that these will prove an effective counterpoise to the Japanese fleet. They may even end the war if with Admiral Makaroff's help from Port Arthur, they can separate the Japanese fleet from its base and thereby render it ineffective.

THANK BRITISH TARS.

The British Admiralty has received a telegram from the mothers and wives of the Libau officers belonging to the cruiser Variag, and from the other women of Libau, to which port the Variag was attached, expressing "heartfelt" thankfulness and infinite gratitude for the treatment accorded the officers and seamen of the Variag and Korietz, who were taken on board by the British cruiser Talbot after the Russian warships were sunk at Chemulpo.

The Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, replied, thanking the senders of the despatch for their generous appreciation, and adding: "His Majesty's navy will always be glad to give similar aid to the seamen of friendly nations when the occasion arises."

NO PEACE OFFER NOW.

Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, replying to the Peace Commission, said that the British Government would try at the earliest possible moment to bring about a cessation of hostilities between Japan and Russia in the manner provided by Article II. of The Hague convention, but he feared that such an offer as the association would favor could not be usefully made to the belligerents at present.

CZAR GAVE \$100,000,000.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that the Czar personally subscribes 200,000,000 roubles (\$100,000,000) to the navy fund. The Society of Old Believers, a religious sect that refused to acquiesce in certain liturgical changes in the Russian Church two centuries ago, is said to have subscribed 100,000,000 roubles (\$50,000,000) to the same fund.

CAPTURED BY COSSACKS.

The Echo de Paris publishes a telegram from Gen. Pflug, Alexieff's chief of staff, sent to St. Petersburg, in which the General states that Cossacks have captured a Japanese convoy south of the Yalu, transporting provisions, cattle and horses in the direction of Ping-Yang.

SHEEP NOTES.

As a rule, the farmer who keeps but few sheep can give them better attention than when a large number are kept.

In feeding fattening sheep, neither very heavy nor very light feeding is attended with the best results.

There are but a few things more injurious to sheep than to lie on a fermenting manure pile.

Sheep should not be housed in large numbers under the same roof. The breath of so many poisons the air and renders it noxious to health.

One good argument in favor of sheep on the farm is, that wherever they are kept the farm presents a neater and cleaner appearance.

In selecting sheep to form a flock the fleece is only one point. The body, its shape and size, its style and carriage and constitutional vigor must all be considered.

With sheep the fleece is very important and the carcass is equally so and neither should be neglected at the expense of the other.

The object to be reached in raising early lambs is to mature a fine animal of good size as early as possible. Then it is important that the lambs be given an early start.

Sheep require a variety of food to form flesh and fat.

Boxes are now worth at least one cent per inch in depth, and that part which is cut away is absolute waste.

If boxes are not thoroughly dry when put on the cheese, the growth of mould is started. This is particularly the case in cold weather when the boxes dry slowly.

In aiming to have the cheese fit the boxes without trimming, it is well to remember that a box, which measures twelve inches deep when newly made, will shrink to eleven and a half inches as it dries out. The same box will expand again to nearly its original depth after it has been a warehouse for a week or so, because it absorbs moisture from the cheese. In fitting dry boxes to the cheese it is necessary, therefore, to have the cheese project at least one-quarter of an inch above the edge of the box. One would think it hardly necessary to call attention to the importance of having the box of the proper diameter to fit the cheese snugly. No box will stand the handling that is not supported by the cheese on the inside.

CLERK STOLE DIAMONDS.

Many Jewel Thefts Revealed by Accident.

A despatch from Toronto says: Harold Webster, a trusted clerk employed by the P. W. Ellis Company, Limited, wholesale jewelers, and a restaurant keeper named Thomas Fair, whom the police believe had Webster for a dupe, were arrested on Saturday, charged with stealing between \$1,200 and \$1,500 worth of diamonds and pearls from the P. W. Ellis Company. Webster had charge of the diamonds owned by the company. After his arrest it transpired that the pair had arranged a \$5,000 haul for Saturday afternoon. The arrests were the result of clever work on the part of Detective Duncan, assisted by Detective Verney.

REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS

Expenditure in the Dominion Was \$5, 830,518.

An Ottawa despatch says: The annual report of the Public Works Department for the past fiscal year has been issued. There was an expenditure on the department during the year of \$5,830,518. This does not include an advance of \$900,000 to the Montreal Harbor Commissioners. This is about the same as last year. In 1890 there was an expenditure of \$5,469,000. There was \$587,190 spent on dredging last year. More than half of this was in Ontario. There was \$258,776 spent on deepening the St. Lawrence ship channel. The expenditure on public buildings last year was \$1,539,000.

KILLED 150 TRIBESMEN.

British Force Inflicts Defeat on Mad Mullah's Men.

A despatch from Berbera, Somaliland, says: General Manning succeeded in surprising the Mad Mullah's adherents February 26, killing 150 of them and capturing 3,000 camels.

EFFECT OF ATTACK.

It is reliably asserted at Tokio that when the Japanese attempted to blockade Port Arthur on Feb. 24 a Russian torpedo-boat destroyer, while trying to re-enter the harbor, struck a mine and sank. Of the thirteen Russian warships inside the harbor of Port Arthur, it is added, all are disabled except five. Finally, it is asserted that the Whoang-Kishan fort at Port Arthur was half destroyed by the Japanese shells, and that only three batteries are available. About 800 Chinese and Russian workmen have been rushing the repairs on the warships.

THE JAPANESE WARRIOR

CURIOUS CUSTOMS OF THIS CLASS OF PEOPLE.

Gallantry of the Men and Charity of the Women—Death Before Shame.

An English naval officer fresh from the Far East, was once talking about the officers of the Japanese navy.

"Excellent little chaps," he said; "keen as mustard. They were always at it, always anxious to learn. The only thing about them was that when they thought you weren't looking they would pick up things you had not shown them and try to find out the secret."

If those Japanese officers had known it, they would have gone to the ends of the earth to remove so dubious an impression, for in the traditions of the Japanese fighting class honor is more than life. "Bushido," their code of honor, was the religion of the samurai. Literally translated, the word "samurai" means military-knight-ways the path the fighting-man must tread in his daily life as well as in his vocation.

All this came nominally to an end with the downfall of the feudal system in 1870. The samurai—the knightly class between the nobles and the plebeians—ceased to exist as an exclusive caste after the edict prohibiting the wearing of swords. They began to intermarry with the plebeians and to engage in trade. Bushido was no longer the only rule of life, providing for all its sifting changes. Chivalry—which is class privilege at its best—could not live in a democratic atmosphere, says a writer in The London Express.

Every Japanese, be he noble or plebeian, must now serve his term in the army. Nor are the officers an exclusive caste, for promotion is open to every man who will take the trouble to earn it. But it happens in the Japanese army, as it happens in the English and the German—while every private soldier is free to become an officer, the great bulk of the officers do, as a matter of fact, come from a restricted section. In England it is the upper and upper middle class; in Japan it is the samurai—samurai still, whatever the edicts and the constitutions say.

OLD TRADITIONS REMAIN.

And, in the very fibre of their being, the traditions of Bushido remain. Those who are not less than 35 years old were taught it at the mother's knee, and many of the younger men coming of the same warrior stock are imbued with the principles of the code.

Will these principles count for anything in battle, now that the trouble with Russia ends in war? Native enthusiasts think they will. Dr. Nitobe, who has written a wonderful little exposition of Japanese thought ("Bushido, the Soul of Japan"), protests against the assertion that Japan beat the Chinese by means of Murata guns and Krupp cannon. "No! What won the battles on the Yalu, in Corea and Manchuria was the ghosts of our fathers, guiding our hands and beating in our hearts. They are not dead, those ghosts, the spirits of our warlike ancestors. Scratch a Japanese of the most advanced ideas and he will show a samurai."

The samurai began his training at very tender age. Young children were sent among utter strangers with messages to deliver; they were made to rise before the sun, and to walk to their teachers with bare feet in the cold of winter; small boys were taken to see executions, and sent back alone to the place by night, to leave a mark on the decapitated head. Sometimes they were made to go without food, and taught that a samurai should not be ashamed to be hungry. Self-control, courage, fortitude, loyalty, were the

ture of the Span and the Quixotic, is no longer a recognized system, its spirit remains; and that may be the reason why the unofficial Japs are so eager for war, and so confident as to its result.

PIPING BULLFINCHES.

Favorite Bird in England and the Time it Whistles.

Piping bullfinches are cheaper. For £5 a bird can be bought which will pipe three tunes, £4 will buy a two-tune songster, while £3 will buy a bird with one tune. A few months ago bullfinches with these accomplishments ruled twice as high.

According to Mr. Charles Roehl, a London dealer, the reason for the fall in prices is that the greater demand has produced a much greater supply. He explained how this supply is obtained in his own case.

He employs a trainer in Germany who sees after a large number of boys in different parts of the country, who have from one to a dozen young bullfinches in their charge and a small organ which reels off the tunes these bullfinches are doomed to learn.

Only 20 per cent. manage to learn one tune, and the three-tune expert is rare. Curiously enough, the market is not so much English as Scotch. Rich people north of the border are particularly enamoured of piping bullfinches. One of the highest priced bullfinches sold was bought by the late General Sir Hector Macdonald for £15. It piped "Tommy Atkins," "God Save the King," and "Auld Land Syne."

Scotch customers cause some trouble by requiring bullfinches which pipe Scotch airs. Music which is suitable for the bagpipes is not to be learnt by bullfinches. An attempt to train bullfinches to pipe "The Cock of the North" has resulted in dead failure and loss of £20 to Mr. Roehl.

"The march of the Gordon Highlanders" stands by itself. Several bullfinches of great prowess have managed to hoot half through it, but no further.

READING OF THE WORLD

UNITED STATES LEADS IN PERIODICALS.

England Leads the World for Output of Novels and Romances.

The world's literary production by A. Growell, in Current Literature, gives the following interesting figures:—

Peygnot and Otlet have estimated the number of books to 1898.	
1436-1536	42,000
1536-1636	575,000
1636-1736	1,225,000
1736-1822	1,839,000
1822-1887	6,500,000
1887-1898	1,782,000
1899 —	150,000
1900	150,000
1901	150,000
1902	150,000
1903	150,000

12,713,000

DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATIONS.

Otlet also estimates that since the introduction of printing the following percentage of different classifications of subject matter has held good:—

Law and Sociology	25.42
Literature	20.86
Applied Science	12.18
History, Geography	11.44
Theology, Religion, Speculation ..	10
Miscellaneous and Bibliography ..	9
Philology and Languages	4.08
Natural Sciences	3.44
Art	2.62
Philosophy	1.86

GERMANY LEADS THE WORLD.

In point of number of output, Germany and German Austria collectively lead the world. They fol-

ENGLAND'S GIN DRINKING

A CENTURY OLD PROBLEM OF THE MOTHERLAND.

Recently Published Book on the Liquor Question in Britain.

A book which ought to be of much interest to present day temperance reformers has lately been published. It is "The History of Liquor Licensing in England," by Sidney and Beatrice Webb.

A recent American review of the book says: It has been left for a modest English couple, not, apparently prohibition agitators, but students of the history of English local government, to discover two big historical facts which seem to have escaped the eyes of every one and which seem to be the Alpha and Omega of the history of drink. These things are:

First—That for the half century from 1730 to 1780 England was literally deluged with intoxication, almost to the extent which has decimated native tribes on this continent and in Africa, and that the cause of it was the greed of Government for a revenue from vice.

Second—That the only thing that checked the danger was a spontaneous, instinctive, national protest against indecency and degradation, and that this protest succeeded, with arbitrary injustice to publicans, where Government found it impossible to stem the tide it had loosened.

CONSUMPTION OF BEER.

Here is some of the evidence to show the state of things at the beginning of the eighteenth century:

In 1722 the production of malt for brewing beer attained the extraordinary figure of 33,000,000, indicating a consumption in the year of a whole barrel of beer (36 gallons) for every man, woman and child of the population—a total production not again reached until more than 100 years later, and an average consumption per head which has never subsequently been equalled.

It must be remembered, of course, that beer in those days was the sole national beverage, taking the place of tea and coffee as well.

But, meanwhile, a far worse intoxicant was creeping into favor. Wine shops are heard of as early as 1558—"A great number of taverns have recently been set up in back lanes, corners and suspicious places in London," runs the preamble of 7 Ed. VI. c. 5. "A tavern is a degree, or, if you will, a pair of stairs above an ale house, where men are drunk with more credit and apology," comments a contemporary.

NEW DRINK COMES IN.

But the free sale of gin threw the taverns completely in the shade. Up to 1700 the new art of distilling spirits had been a monopoly in the hands of the Royal Distillers Company. But after the revolution, and as a tariff reprisal against France, the importation of brandy was prohibited and general permission granted in 1690 to all persons to distill and retail spirits made from English grown grain. Government encouraged the manufacture, because "great quantities of the worst sort of malted corn, not useful to the brewers, had been yearly consumed by distilleries."

No license being required, "punch houses" and "dram shops" multiplied.

"The result of this free sale of a powerful intoxicating liquor," says Mr. Webb, "was a perfect pandemonium of drunkenness, in which the greater part of the population of the metropolis seems to have participated. Not only were there in London 6,000 to 7,000 regular dram shops, but cheap gin was given by masters to their work people, instead of wages, sold by barbers and tobacconists, hawked about the streets on barrows.

NEWS OF THE OLD LANDS

GREAT BRITAIN, THE CONTINENT AND ABROAD.

Important Happenings and Occurrences of Most Recent Date.

The number of horses eaten by Parisians has grown from 20,000 in 1900 to more than 30,000 a year.

The employees of the East Parisian Tramways have formally declared a strike. About eight hundred men are involved.

The conveyance of eggs from Galway to London costs £4 per ton, while from Russia to London the cost is only 25s.

For conducting a betting agency in Devonport Dockyard a skilled laborer with nineteen years' service is to be discharged.

It has been decided by a Swiss tribunal that an ordinary, unpretentious tombstone is a necessity and cannot be seized for debt.

In Germany working men are visited at their homes on pay-days by savings bank officials to collect their savings for banking.

It is proposed that the Lord Mayor of Manchester shall have at call a carriage and pair, at a cost to the council of £250 a year.

"Empire Day" will be celebrated annually at Gibraltar and Mauritius as a public holiday on May 24 in memory of Queen Victoria.

A new flying machine has been invented by Captain Frassinetti, of the Italian army, which, it is claimed, solves the problem of dirigible ballooning.

It is stated that the Pope had decided to publish an annual budget dealing with receipts from Peter's Pence, and showing how they are expended.

The breaking up of the old royal yacht Victoria and Albert has commenced at Portsmouth. None of the wood is to be sold, but will be burnt in the dockyard.

Five deaths, including those of the captain, and his wife, occurred during the last voyage of the Jupiter, a Liverpool barque, which has just reached London from Iquique.

A firm of Birmingham tobacconists are helping the anti-juvenile smoking movement by placing notices in their windows to the effect that boys under sixteen will not be served.

Mr. Hall Caine, who is at St. Moritz, has greatly benefited by the rest and change of climate, but has had to abandon all work for a time, as he is suffering from general breakdown.

Italian agriculturists are being encouraged to export potatoes to England instead of to Germany, as it is reported in Italy that potatoes are extremely scarce in Great Britain.

General Sir John French's charger, which carried him through the time of his service in South Africa, has died at Aldershot, and a memorial to the horse will be erected in Sir John's grounds.

The St. Petersburg police are at present making rounds during the night and early morning of night shelters, restaurants and tearooms for the purpose of arresting and expelling undesirable.

Sir William Butler paid a surprise visit to a score of veterans of the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny at their headquarters in Bristol, describing himself to them as a link between the past and the present.

At Lyons, says the "Petit Journal," the police have arrested four members of a gang of coiners who had put in circulation numbers of base ten-franc pieces with the effigy of Napoleon III. and the date 1859.

The efforts of the Vienna City Council to bring down the prices of meat by securing the importation of Transatlantic produce is meeting with

sent back alone to the place by night, to leave a mark on the decapitated head. Sometimes they were made to go without food, and taught that a samurai should not be ashamed to be hungry. Self-control, courage, fortitude, loyalty, were the cardinal virtues.

Every samurai counted it a plain duty to sacrifice himself for his lord. Michizane, one of the greatest characters of Japanese history, was excited from the capital and his enemies ordered the killing of his son, known to be secreted in a village school kept by Genzo, one of his vassals.

Genzo's instant idea is to provide a substitute for the desired head. A new scholar is announced, and behold! he is of the same age and appearance as Michizane's son. He is beheaded, the deception is not discovered, and as the poor lad's father returns home, he says to his wife, "Rejoice, my wife, our darling son has proved of service to his lord."

ART OF WAR TAUGHT.

The young samurai was taught fencing, archery, jujutsu (clutching such part of the enemy's body as will make him numb and incapable of resistance), horsemanship, the use of the spear, tactics, calligraphy, ethics, literature and history.

He was not to think of money: ignorance of the value of different coins was a token of good breeding. He was taught to forgive injuries, but he was also taught to hold his honor sacred, and to defend it at all hazards. To win honor and to avoid shame, the samurai would go to any lengths.

Naturally, the man with a sword and Quixotic notions of honor was not always as gentle as he might be with those who assailed that honor. A citizen called the attention of a Bushi to a flea jumping on his back. Forthwith the Bushi cut him in two, and afterward explained his reason by a syllogism: "Fleas are parasites which feed on animals; he said a flea was on me; and it is an unpardonable insult to identify a noble warrior with a beast."

The sword was the soul of the samurai, and the swordsmith worked as if he were performing holy rites. Even the learned doctor feels the spell of his magic. Its cold blade, collecting on the surface the moment it is drawn the vapors of the atmosphere, its pumeglate texture, flashing light of bluish hue, its matchless edge upon which histories and possibilities hang; the curve of its back, uniting exquisite grace with most strength—all these thrill us with mixed feelings of power and beauty, of awe and terror.

CEREMONIAL SUICIDE.

Under certain conditions suicide was the plainest duty, and elaborate ceremonials were laid down for the manner in which it should be done. But the glorification of the deed offered alluring temptations. "For causes entirely incompatible with reason, or for reasons entirely undeserving of death, hot-headed youths rushed into it as insects fly into fire; mixed and dubious motives drove more samurai to this deed than nuns into the convent gates. No circle in the inferno will boast of greater density of Japanese population than the seventh to which Dante consigns all victims of self-destruction."

The women also were taught that death is a better thing than shame. "When a Japanese Virginia saw her chastity menaced she did not wait for her father's dagger. Her own weapon lay always in her bosom. It was a disgrace to her not to know the proper way in which she had to perpetrate self-destruction. She must know the exact spot to cut in her throat; she must know how to tie her lower limbs together with a belt so that, whatever the agonies of death might be, her corpse be found in utmost modesty, and with the limbs properly composed."

Although Bushido, with its fortitude and its punctilio, its odd mix-

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GERMANY LEADS THE WORLD.

In point of number of output, Germany and German Austria collectively yearly lead the world. Then follow France, Italy, England, the United States and the Netherlands.

In creative works, England leads the world, having by far the largest output of novels, romances and works of pure imagination. In Germany educational work, theological works, and books for the young predominate. The largest number of historical works appear in France, and Italy leads in religious publications.

TO EVERY MILLION.

According to Professor Otlet it may be roughly estimated that at present rate of publication the average of books produced to every million inhabitants stands as follows in the most highly civilized countries of the world:

1—German Empire	354
2—France	344
3—Switzerland	388
4—Belgium	337
5—Italy	309
6—Sweden	300
7—Norway	262
8—Great Britain	175
9—Russia	85
10—United States	81
11—Spain	66

NUMBER OF PERIODICALS.

As far back as 1882 a calculation was made of the percentage of periodicals according to the languages in which they appeared, which resulted, as follows:—

	Per cent.
English	48
German	23
French	11
Spanish	6
Italian	2
Other languages	10

Periodicals to a million inhabitants in 1898 as follows:

1—United States	510
2—Switzerland	320
3—Belgium	253
4—Holland	184
5—Germany	161
6—France	156
7—Great Britain	113
8—Austria	98
9—Chile	88
10—Italy	78
11—Russia	77
12—India	33
13—Japan	17
14—Egypt	11

The various tables, as already pointed out, show that Germany leads the world in book production, and that the United States leads the world in the production of periodical literature. Germany is the land of thinkers, the United States the land of readers.

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY.

All the world takes pride in its increase; but in the matter of mental production quantity does not necessarily make for the highest results. The great increase in useful, technical and educational literature serves an important temporary purpose; but it would be well for the civilized world to call a halt on the phenomenal output of mediocre books that can have no lasting influence on the true culture of the world, from which must come at last the true freedom and universal peace.

Cougar—"In my opinion Dr. Doser is the highest type of a hero." Robin—"What has he done?" "What is he doing, you mean. Why, he takes his own medicine."

Clerk—"Please, sir, I want three days off in order to get married." Master—"You do, eh? Not long since you were laid up three days with influenza. Why didn't you get married while you had the influenza? Or, if you couldn't do that, why didn't you put off having the influenza until you got married, and make one holiday answer both purposes?"

great part of the population of the metropolis seems to have participated. Not only were there in London 6,000 to 7,000 regular dram shops, but cheap gin was given by masters to their work people, instead of wages, sold by barbers and tobacconists, hawked about the streets on barrows, openly exposed for sale in every market stall, forced on the maid servants and other purchasers at the chandler's shops, distributed by the watermen on the Thames, vended by peddlers in suburban lanes and freely offered in every house of ill-fame, until, as a writer in the Gentlemen's Magazine for 1733, says—"One half of the town seems set up to furnish poison to the other half."

GIN REBELLION.

The orgy grew so pronounced that in 1736 at the Middlesex Quarterly Sessions the justices of the county petitioned Parliament to stop it. "The drinking of Geneva and other distilled spirituous liquors for some years past greatly increased, especially among the people of inferior rank. Journeymen, apprentices and servants are drawn in to taste and by degrees to immoderately drink of the pernicious liquor."

The result was a very drastic prohibitory measure. It was absolutely ineffective. Virtually it was a rebellion, and the Government recognized its impotence. "Every man foresaw," said Lord Islay (Parliamentary papers, 1743), "that when the poor had gone gin mad and the rich anti-gin mad, no one would give ear to reason, and such a law could not be executed." Lord Carteret told the House of Lords that any magistrate who dared to prosecute would be lynched in the streets.

In fact, the consumption increased, after the law, from 500,000 gallons in 1734 to 1,760,000 in 1742. In 1743 the Bishop of Salisbury reported:

"You can hardly pass along any street of this great city but you may see some poor creatures made drunk with this liquor, and committing outrages in the street or lying dead asleep upon bulks, or at the doors of empty houses."

GOVERNMENT MADE MONEY.

In 1743 the Government, finding itself unable to abate the nuisance, frankly decided to make money out of it. The bill of 1743 (16 Geo. II. C. 8) became law. Indiscriminate sale was suppressed, and licensed houses increased, (1750) to the incredible ratio of one to every five houses in the crowded districts, while out of the 12,000 quarters of wheat sold weekly in the London market, 7,000 went to the distilleries. "The suburbs of the metropolis," wrote Smollett in 1752, "abounded with an incredible number of public houses, noise of riot and intemperance; they were the haunts of idleness, fraud and rapine, and the seminaries of drunkenness, debauchery, extravagance and every vice incident to human nature."

Such is a glimpse of the drink habit in England from 1700-1750; its novelty, to the ordinary student, is in the revelation that it was the working classes who yielded to the temptation. We are familiar with the tipping of the rich from fiction, but few have realized that the whole nation was threatened.

And how was the nation saved from the fate of the Crees or the Ugandians? Not by prohibition petitions—not by legislation—but by a sort of Carrie Nation business independently inaugurated by individual magistrates all over the country. Urged by public opinion everywhere, one after the other began suppressing licenses without compensation. The property they had created they took away. In ten years (1780-1790) while population increased by leaps and bounds, licenses were reduced from a total of 37,172 to 32,850. It was a striking example of how the Anglo-Saxon stock can be relied on to stiffen its backbone, sooner or later, against its own folly.

had put in circulation numbers of base ten-franc pieces with the effigy of Napoleon III. and the date 1859.

The efforts of the Vienna City Council to bring down the price of meat by securing the importation of Transatlantic produce is meeting with the strongest opposition on the part of the agrarian interests in Austria.

Thomas Price, of Welton, Daventry, has just celebrated his one-hundredth birthday. His eldest son, aged seventy, took part in Lord Roberts' march from Cabul to Kandahar in 1880. He lives with his father, who refers to him as "my boy."

M. N. Kourmakoff, a Russian mining engineer, has been requested by the Emperor Menelik to examine the gold deposits along the Sobat River, a tributary of the Blue Nile. The deposits are 300 miles from Addis ababa, and to the west of that place.

Lord Roberts has written to a Belfast gentleman intimating that the members of all Yeomanry battalions which took part in the late Boer war are entitled to wear the South African medal, or ribbon, attached to the waistcoats of their ordinary dress.

SNAKES WITH EYEGLASSES.

Snakes may almost be said to have glass eyes, inasmuch as their eyes never close. They are without lids, and each is covered with a transparent scale much resembling glass. When the reptile casts its outer skin, the eye scales come off with the rest of the transparent envelope out of which the snake slips. This glassy eye-scale is so tough that it effectually protects the true eye from the twigs, sharp grass, and other obstructions which the snake encounters in its travels, yet it is transparent enough to allow the most perfect vision. Thus if the snake has not a glass eye, it may, at any rate, be said to wear eyeglasses. A similarly protected or cased eye which very nearly approaches a glass eye—or, at any rate, an eye in glass—is to be found in fish. From the character of the element in which they live and the subdued light that reaches them, fish have no need of eyelids either to wash the eye or protect it from glare, and, therefore, eyelids are absent; but some of them need the protection of the transparent, horny, convex cases which defend their eyes without obstructing the sight.



Showing Entrance Which Japanese Atter

HOW THEY ARE TRAINED

JAPANESE OFFICERS BELONG TO A FIGHTING CLASS.

Man on Whom Much Will Depend in the War Between Russia and Japan.

Much has been written of late on the organization and the methods of teaching and training adopted by the Japanese army, but few writers have dealt with all that long and accumulated training which is the inheritance of every Japanese officer. By birth all Japanese officers belong to the old fighting class of the Samurai; the proportion is indeed so overwhelming that the word "all" is not misleading. And the Samurai, with the rest of the feudal system, lasted in Japan right up to the revolution of 1867; therefore every Japanese officer of more than 36 actually began life under the old conditions. In many parts of the country the old state of things lasted beyond 1867, and in more still the old training remained even when the old conditions were altered. And so it happens that every senior officer in the Japanese army or navy was trained with the training of the Samurai, while the younger men share that training by the very blood which they inherit. It is just this training, lying as it does at the back of each officer, and forming in some sort the very stuff out of which each man, and therefore the whole army, is made, that becomes a paramount importance at such a crisis as this.

STRENUOUS TRAINING.

The Samurai, as the fighting class, necessarily placed the highest value on courage and fortitude; and the little boys—and for that matter the little girls too—were brought up from the earliest age with a Spartan-like endurance which left even the Spartans themselves far behind. In order to train the body to hardship young children were made to get up before sunrise for their lessons, or they were sent, before breakfast, to walk with bare feet through the winter snow to their teachers. It was usual for parents to gather a party of children together, perhaps as often as twice a month, before such festivities as those of the God of Learning, in order that they should pass the whole night without sleep, while they read aloud in turns. Sometimes they were made to go without food, and taught that a Samurai should be ashamed to be hungry.

COURAGE AND LOYALTY.

Inseparably bound up with the duty of courage was the duty of loyalty. A perfect loyalty required a perfect courage, and loyalty has always been the primary human duty of the Japanese. Between affection, even natural affection, and loyalty, a Samurai must never hesitate. He was taught to sacrifice wife and child, if loyalty demanded it. The story of Genzo, who cut off the head of his own son and took it to the enemy of his lord in order to save the son of that lord, is not at all an isolated instance in Japanese history. And the story, as it goes on to tell how Genzo, returning home that night, called to his wife as he entered the house—"Rejoice, my wife, our son has proved of service to his lord"—touches one of the deepest fibres in the Japanese character. It was never required of a Samurai to sacrifice his conscience to his loyalty, merely himself—which in the Japanese mind included his family—but both his family and himself he must be ready to offer up. His conscience was his own. Many a Samurai who sincerely believed his master wrong, would reprobate with him, use every endeavor to persuade him, and, failing, make the last supreme appeal of his own life's blood. It was this duty of utter loyalty which involved the duty of revenge. Revenge was justice—justice executed on the

WOLVES VERY HUNGRY

THEIR DESPERATE EXPEDIENTS TO GET FOOD.

Usual Supplies Cut Off by the Deep Snow in the Far North.

This long cold winter has been very hard upon the wolves. The snow is over four feet deep in the Canadian northern woods, and as there has been no rain nor any thaw to make a crust it has been impossible for these sharks of the bush to move about freely.

Red deer, their chief food, were evidently warned by their instinct to prepare for an exceptionally hard season, and yarded, in every instance noted, in dense swamps, where browsing material is abundant, so that there has been no need for them to leave their well trodden runways.

A guide named Beaudouin stumbled the other day upon a yard of thirty-seven deer, and three cow moose, not very far from Lake Coulonge. The deer were all thin, but looked healthy and strong.

Fearing lest his snowshoe tracks should lead wolves to this fine herd of deer, Beaudouin retraced his steps for a few miles, taking care to keep a good distance from his actual path. Just at nightfall he made out an almost snow white wolf gingerly

PICKING ITS STEPS.

planting its feet in the middle of the shoe print, just where the weight of the man had hardened the snow sufficiently to bear its weight.

It was long striding for the brute, and it was so absorbed by its task, that Beaudouin drew up close enough to plant a bullet through its fore-quarters and heart.

Up the Mattawa three teamsters found themselves pursued by seven wolves, which came up from the rear with such ferocity that, fearing for their lives, the men hastily broached a barrel of pork and scattered its contents upon the road.

The same afternoon the dead bodies of two of the wolves were found on the road, their throats having been torn out by their comrades. Contrary to the common custom, their carcasses had not been torn for food by their fellows. This was because there was positively nothing to eat upon their bones.

On the Upper Gatineau, Barney Moore, the foreman of a shanty which was short of hay, went to a beaver meadow a few miles away to replenish the supply. The stack contained about five tons, and stood about eight feet above the surface of the snow.

Nearby he noticed the hoofs and head of a young moose lying in the snow, but not being a hunter in any sense of the word he paid no particular attention to the signs which would have told a great deal to an expert huntsman. As the night was fine and Barney was tired, he ate a biscuit and packed himself well under the hay to catch

A FEW HOURS' SLEEP.

He was awakened by something jumping upon him, and instinctively threw out his arms with all his great strength to dislodge it. A loud howling ensued, and the man threw off his covering and investigated.

The noise proceeded, he found, from the snow at the bottom of the stack, where a gaunt old wolf was lifting up its voice in protest at the unceremonious manner in which it had been turned out of bed.

Barney killed the wolf and carried the body to the shanty, where to his surprise he found that although almost as big as a young steer, its weight was only just over forty pounds.

On the Jean de Terre River, for the first time in the history of lumbering, wolves dashed upon a shanty door one dark night while the men were sleeping. Four greedy creatures came tumbling in as the door fell

DAWN OF CIVILIZATION

THE BEGINNING OF HISTORY IN EGYPT.

Results of Recent Work of Explorers and Scientists in the East.

The archaeologist like Alexander is ever yearning for fresh world to conquer. Fragment by fragment the explorer and the decipherer have reconstructed the history of the great empire of the east, and given to the world's story a retrospective enlargement far exceeding all previous expectations. The rivalry between the two great old world civilizations of the Nile and of the Tigris and Euphrates valleys has been a close contest, and certainly can be carried back to a period some forty-six centuries before the Christian era. The beginning of history in both lands, however, present us with the same result—a fully developed civilization, with art and religion and social customs so far advanced as to indicate long centuries of growth and development. There is, however, one marked difference between the two systems. Babylonia affords no evidence of a pre-historic or Stone Age. The extensive explorations of Dr. Hilprecht at Nippur have penetrated to the virgin soil and laid bare one stratum after another of this mound of many cities; yet there was no age when the metals were not known, or bricks not used for building, or the art of writing not acquired. The important and magnificently conducted explorations of M. Jacques de Morgan at Susa have shown that it is to the east of the Tigris, to the plains of Susiana, that we must look for the prehistoric beginnings of that civilization which afterwards found a home on the plains of Shinar.

PREHISTORIC EGYPT.

Egypt, however, has a far more extensive story to unfold to us, and the splendid collection of prehistoric and archaic Egyptian remains, now arranged on the staircase and vestibule of the Egyptian Department of the British Museum, certainly tells an amazing story of the dawn of civilization. Alone of all the nations of the world Egypt presents us with the strange phenomena of the overlapping of the Stone and the Metal Ages, of the prehistoric and the historic. The discoveries of M. de Morgan at Nagada, and M. Amelineau and later Professor Petrie at Abydos, have restored to us the records of the first Egyptian dynastic rulers, and as far as the canon of Manetho is to be followed have reached the threshold of Egyptian history. Where historic record ceases, there the science of anthropology begins. Behind the historic there stretches a vast hinterland—a strange, far stretching veldt of centuries. Yet in this dim, silent land, the reign of the dead, the patient study of the archaeologist has had its triumphs.

ANCIENT NILE VALLEY.

Time has no measure here, dynasties and centuries are unknown, and yet there is order and sequence in the story now gathered from the graves of the men who laid the foundations of Egypt's mighty empire. Man first reveals his presence in the regions adjoining the Nile valley in the palaeolithic age, and rude weapons of that far-distant time have been found on the edge of the Libyan plateau and the Mokattam hills, above Cairo. The remains of extensive fossil and petrified forests show that at that remote period the climate and environment of those regions were far different from what they are to-day. Forests covered the high lands, and these were full of wild animals, including as recent researches of the geologists have shown, elephants, rhinoceri, and other great beasts. While the Nile, many times wider than at present, and fringed by marshes, was full of hippopotami, crocodiles, and other creatures; and serpents of many kinds

GERMAN WORKING HOURS

THE AVERAGE DAY ONE OF TEN HOURS

Work Begins Before Breakfast, and is Interrupted for Three Meals.

A correspondent of the London Times gives interesting facts as to working hours in Germany. Roughly speaking, the working hours in German factories are ten a day. Where women are employed they are somewhat less on Saturday, because the law prohibits the employment of women after 5.30 p.m. on Saturdays and on the eve of a holiday.

The following time schedules, taken from various representative factories in different places, will show exactly the length and distribution of the day's work—

(1) Silk mill at Crefeld—
Summer—Begin, 7 a.m.; breakfast, 8.30 to 8.45 a.m.; dinner, 12 to 1.30 p.m.; tea, 4 to 4.15 p.m.; close, 7 p.m.; total 12 hours, minus 2 hours for meals—10.

Winter—Begin, 7.30 a.m.; dinner, 12 to 1.30 p.m.; tea, 4 to 4.15 p.m.; close, 7.15 p.m.; total 11½ hours minus 1½ hours for meals—10. On Saturdays the closing time is 5.30 p.m. The week is therefore 58½ hours in summer and 58¼ hours in winter.

(2) Engineering works at Dusseldorf—

Begin, 6.30 a.m.; breakfast, 8.15 to 8.30 a.m.; dinner, 12 to 1.30 p.m.; tea, 4.15 to 4.30 p.m.; close 6.30 p.m.; total, 12 hours, minus 2 hours for meals—10. Week, 60 hours

(3) Machinery works at Dusseldorf—

Begin, 7 a.m.; dinner, 12 to 1.30 p.m.; close, 6.30 p.m.; total, 11½ hours, minus 1½ hours for meals—10 hours. Week, 60 hours.

(4) Hosiery mill at Chemnitz—

Begin, 6 a.m. (winter, 7 a.m.); breakfast, 8.30 to 8.50 a.m.; dinner, 12 to 1 p.m.; tea, 4 to 4.20 p.m.; close, 6 p.m. (winter, 7 p.m.); total, 12 hours, minus 1 hour 40 minutes for meals—10 hours 20 minutes. On Saturdays close at 5.30 p.m. Week, 61½ hours in summer, 60½ hours in winter.

(5) Cotton mill at M. Gladbach—

Begin, 7 a.m.; dinner 12 to 1.30 p.m.; tea, 4 to 4.15 p.m.; close 6.30 p.m.; total, 11½ hours, minus 1½ hours for meals—10 hours. On Saturdays close at 5.30 p.m. Week 57½ hours.

(6) Woollen mill at Elberfeld—

Begin, 6 a.m.; breakfast, 8 to 8.15 a.m.; dinner, 12 to 1 p.m.; tea, 4 to 4.15 p.m.; close 6.30 p.m.; total, 12 hours 30 minutes, minus 1 hour 30 minutes for meals—11 hours. On Saturdays close at 2 p.m. Week 62 hours.

(7) Cutlery works at Solingen—

Begin, 7 a.m.; breakfast, 9 to 9.15 a.m.; youthful workers 9 to 9.30; dinner, 12 to 1.30 p.m.; tea, 4 to 4.15 p.m.; youthful workers 4 to 4.30; close, 7 p.m.; total, 12 hours minus 2 hours for meals—10 hours. Week, 60 hours for men, 58½ for women.

(8) Engineering works at Chemnitz—

Begin, 6 a.m. (winter, 7 a.m.); breakfast, 8 to 8.30 a.m.; dinner, 12 to 1 p.m.; tea, 4 to 4.15 p.m.; close 6 p.m. (winter, 7 p.m.); total, 12 hours, minus 1½ hours for meals—10½ hours. Week, 61½ hours.

(9) Steel works at Essen (Krupp)—

Begin, 6 a.m.; breakfast, 8 to 8.15 a.m.; dinner, 12 to 1.30 p.m.; tea 4 to 4.15 p.m.; close, 6 p.m.; total 12 hours, minus 2 hours for meals—10 hours. Week, 60 hours.

THE SHORTEST WEEK

in the list is 57½ hours, and the longest 62, both in textile mills. It may be said generally that the normal day is 10 hours, and the normal week 60 hours. To make a general comparison we may say that the hours in Germany average about one a day more than in England, and about a day less than in the United States. The great difference between

ese mind included his family—but both his family and himself he must be ready to offer up. His conscience was his own. Many a Samurai who sincerely believed his master wrong, would reprobate with him, use every endeavor to persuade him, and, failing, make the last supreme appeal of his own life's blood. It was this duty of utter loyalty which involved the duty of revenge. Revenge was justice—justice executed on the wrongdoer, and no man might shrink from carrying out justice on those who had wronged his lord. His own wrongs, including injuries to his wife and children, he was taught to forgive, but sins against loyalty demanded justice, not forgiveness.

CORNWALL'S WEALTH.

New Methods of Mining May Develop Resources.

There is a general feeling throughout Cornwall that the almost moribund tin-mining industry is still capable of profitable development.

The unanimous view among the mining engineers of the country is that the present decline is not due to an increasing scarcity of mineral, as several writers have stated.

During the last twenty years only one out of every ten mines in Cornwall has been worked, and the large number which have been lying idle during that time, though only partly developed, were dividend-paying mines thirty years ago, when tin was at a very low price, and when mining operations were conducted on antiquated methods.

This indicates that there is a vast wealth of mineral lying in an unproductive state, to say nothing about virgin ground.

Cornwall, while devoting its attention to tin mining, has to a large extent neglected several other valuable minerals, including copper, gold, silver, and not least—pitch-blende, from which radium is extracted, and which is believed to exist in large quantities in Cornwall.

It is suggested that if the Institute of Mining Engineers, the School of Mining, the prospectors, and the landowners worked hand in hand, the metalliferous resources of the "Duchy" would be more fully discovered and more thoroughly developed.

Cornwall still has abundance of minerals. What she is suffering from is the lack of capital and confidence on the part of those who might most profitably develop her wonderful natural resources.

Barney kicked the wolf and carried the body to the shanty, where to his surprise he found that although almost as big as a young steer, its weight was only just over forty pounds.

On the Jean de Terre River, for the first time in the history of lumbering, wolves dashed open a shanty door one dark night while the men were sleeping. Four greedy creatures came tumbling in as the door fell and stood for an instant stupefied in the firelight.

Each of the forty men in the bunks raised a shout at the sudden invasion and no doubt the cowardly brutes would have turned tail hastily at the sound, had not one of them fastened its teeth in a quarter of beef. Immediately there was a terrific fight on among them.

An Indian runner, White Duck, happened to be in the shanty that night. To him the wolves meant peltry and gain. So, jumping along the upper tier of bunks, he sprang to the doorway and quickly lifted the door into position and set a barrel of flour against it to keep it closed. Then he killed the wolves at his ease. From their famished appearance it was judged that many days had passed since their last square meal.

CURE FOR APPENDICITIS.

A New Method of Overcoming the Disease.

The German medical journals report that some remarkable cures of mild cases of appendicitis are being made by a new method of treating the disease before the knife is needed. Certainly it is an original, almost an aboriginal method.

It is nothing less than to require the patient to walk on all fours for twenty minutes four times a day. It is claimed that certain muscles around the vermiform appendix are brought into play and strengthened by this quadrupedal cure, which are unused when a biped walks erect. Others are relaxed and the localized inflammation has opportunity to subside.

A well-known diplomat, celebrated for his haughtiness and punctiliousness, was cured of appendicitis by this method lately. His associates and the fashionable are laughing in their sleeves when their imaginations conjure up his proud excellency's posture while undergoing treatment. The four-footed dog is recommended in dyspepsia, too, but of course it should be taken before meals.

period the climate and environment of those regions were far different from what they are to-day. Forests covered the high lands, and these were full of wild animals, including as recent researches of the geologists have shown, elephants, rhinoceri, and other great beasts. While the Nile, many times wider than at present, and fringed by marshes, was full of hippopotami, crocodiles, and other creatures; and serpents of many kinds abounded. The tradition of these ages survives, as Dr. Budge has recently shown in the myths and folkllore and the animal worship of the later religion.

RECENT RESEARCHES.

The recent researches of Dr. Schweinfurt have shown that the diluvial terraces which fringe the old Nile valley were occupied in the palaeolithic age, for flint implements were found imbedded in the sides of great tombs and in beds that had become solidified into hard rock by time. Strictly speaking, however, our material for the study of prehistoric archaeology begins with the later Neolithic period, and in this respect Egypt affords an advantage over all other ancient civilizations. Not only have we objects from the graves which enable us to reconstruct the civilization, but we are able to see the very men to whom this culture belonged.

BABY'S PHOTOGRAPH.

A young photographer, when asked what sort of subjects presented the greatest difficulties to him, replied, without a moment's hesitation:—

"Babies. I don't mean the babies themselves," he added; "it is not so hard to get what I consider satisfactory negatives of them. It's the relatives that make all the trouble."

"For instance," he continued, "I took photographs of a little ten-months-old fellow the other day in six different positions. Yesterday I sent the proofs to his mother, and to-day she brought them in."

"I'm sorry," she said, without any obvious grief, "but none of these negatives will do."

"Not one of the six?" I inquired, though I was prepared for what was to follow.

"No," she said, "I'm afraid not. You see, I like this one very well, though, of course, it doesn't really do baby justice; but his Aunt Ellen says it's an absolute caricature of the dear little fellow! The one she likes I don't care for at all; and his papa says he never should know for whom it was intended, it looks so cross, and baby is such a sunshiny child! The one he likes, this smiling one, I shouldn't consider it for a moment, for it makes the baby's mouth look so much larger than it really is."

"His grandmother chose that one, but as Cousin Fanny said, there's a very queer look to the child's eyes in it—very queer! However, she likes that one where he's almost crying—that sober one! You ought to have heard baby's grandfather when she said she liked it. He really decided the thing, for what he said seemed so sensible! He asked me why I didn't have some more taken, and see if there wouldn't be at least one that would really look like baby. Now, when can he sit again? It's hard for me to spare the time to be done!"

JUST AS LIKELY.

Willie—"The jaybird is the same as the bluebird, ain't it, pa?"
Pa—"I believe it is, my son."
Willie—"Well, if it's a bluebird, why is it called a jay?"
Pa—"Probably because it comes along, predicting the arrival of spring and then gets caught in a blizzard."

JAYS JUST THE SAME.

"In pronouncing Russian names," says a contemporary, "the reader should remember that the letter 'j' is always pronounced like 'y.' But the Russians are jays, just the same."

—10 hours. Week, 60 hours.

THE SHORTEST WEEK

in the list is 57½ hours, and the longest 62, both in textile mills. It may be said generally that the normal day is 10 hours, and the normal week 60 hours. To make a general comparison we may say that the hours in Germany average about one a day more than in England, and about a day less than in the United States. The great difference between England and both these countries is the full Saturday half-holiday enjoyed by English workmen, and the additional difference between the United States and both European countries is the number and length of the meal intervals allowed in the latter. As a rule, in the United States the only interval allowed is for dinner, and that is generally no more than three-quarters of an hour or half an hour. In some shops no interval is allowed at all; the men snatch their food as best they can. The machinery runs continuously, and in this is the secret of the great production of the American steel mills in particular, and of the comparatively high wage earned on them. Men paid by the output and working an average of 72 hours a week naturally earn high wages. The meal intervals are even more liberal in Germany than in England; an hour and a half is allowed for dinner instead of an hour, and there is afternoon tea—or rather afternoon coffee—as well. This deliberateness and respect for meals is as characteristic of Germany as indifference to them and hurry are of the United States. But the great advantage that British workpeople have is the Saturday afternoon. It will probably not be long before the growing strength of continental and American trades unions extorts the same privilege without any diminution of earnings, and then the British manufacturers will be relieved of a serious handicap. The half-holiday may, however, be secured by lengthening the other week days, as in No. 6 above. There, it will be noted the ordinary day is from 6 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., and Saturday is clear after 2 p.m. But there is undoubtedly a strong movement in favor of shorter hours on the continent and it cannot fail to take effect by degrees. Of the United States one cannot speak with equal confidence. The desire to earn money at all costs is so intense and so completely outweighs all other considerations that the people themselves voluntarily shorten the dinner interval, as I have often seen, and many would, I verily believe, never leave their work at all if they could help it. The lust for gold is a positive craze.

When work is carried on continuously day and night the shifts are of 12 or 10 hours. I have not heard of any eight-hour shifts. Adult male labor is limited by law in bakeries (12 hours), lead works (12 hours) and flour mills (8 to 10 hours' consecutive rest).

THE WELCOME WAG.

A gentleman was walking with his youngest son at the close of the day and in passing the cottage of a German laborer the boy's attention was attracted to the dog. It was only a common cur, but the boy took a fancy to him, and asked his parent to buy the animal for him.

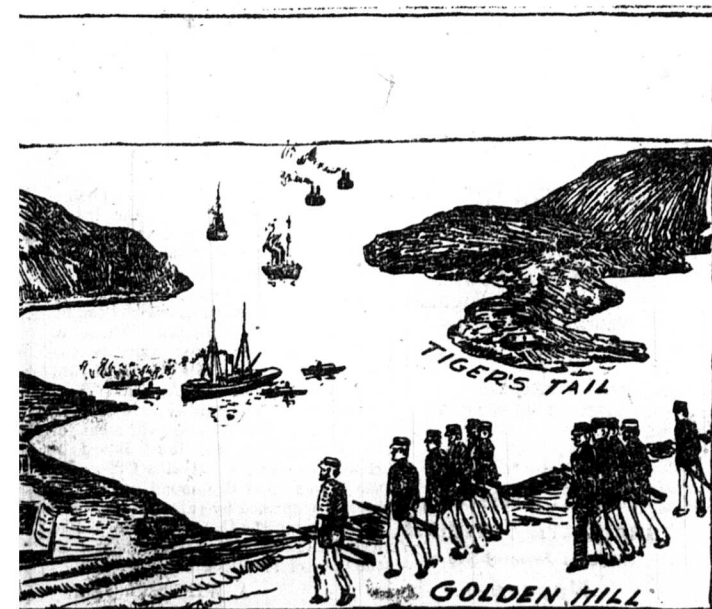
Just then the owner of the dog came home and was demonstratively met by the dog. The gentleman said to the owner:

"My little boy has taken a fancy to your dog and I should like to buy him. What do you ask for him?"
"I can't sell dat dog," said the German.

"Look here," said the gentleman, "that is a poor dog, but as my boy wants him I will give you a sovereign for him."

"Yaas," said the German, "I knows he is very poor dog, and not wort much; but der ish van leetle ding mit dat dog I can't sell—I can't sell de vag of his tail van I comes home at night."

OF PORT ARTHUR HARBOR.



Attempted to Block, and Which Is Partially Choked by Damaged Russian War-ship Retvizan.

Take Off Your Hat!

Look at it—need a new one don't you? Which do you prefer.

SOFT OR STIFF?

We have abundant lines of both kinds in spring blocks \$1.00 to \$3.00.

We have the exclusive agency in Napanee for the New York Knickerbocker and Christie's London Hats. None are better, and none are cheaper, quality and style considered

J. L. BOYES.

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class. Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grist also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

OVER 600 ACRES

under cultivation. Our stock includes all the best varieties as well as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business. Apply now.

Pelham Nursery Company,

44-1-m TORONTO, ONT

WANTED

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES" in the town of Napanee and surrounding country, and take orders for



JUST RECEIVED

A large shipment of the popular American Ladies' Shoe, "The Dorothy Dod." Some of Napanee's best dressers have often asked us for the "Dorothy Dod." Now they have an opportunity of gratifying that desire.

OUR WINDOW this week will exhibit some of the best lines. We have much pleasure in showing these goods, though at present you may have no thought of buying.

We want you to see **THE DOROTHY**—the shoe itself will do the rest. **"THE DOROTHY DOD"** has been the **GREATEST SUCCESS** of any American Shoe placed on the market.

Price: Boots \$3.75, Oxfords \$3.00.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

This Weather is just a little cool

for Cottonade Pants, don't you think?

We have something better, heavy all wool, costs but very little more, will outwear two or three pairs of cottonades, and will give you ten times the comfort. If you have not done so, better come in and leave your measure—we guarantee a fit.

Or take a pair ready-made at \$1.75. You'll be slow to buy anything else for everyday wear after you have once tried our pants.

No better value given in Canada than we give.

Lonsdale Woollen Mills

SMITH'S OLD JEWELRY STAND

HAM AND EGGS

A few nice Smoked Hams,
And some new laid Eggs.

Try the New Coffee

Ubero Brand, best in the market.
Sold only by

JOY & PERRY.

SEEDS

All persons having seeds to sell, or wanting Seeds to buy, will profit by calling on the undersigned, who keeps the largest and best supply of Field and Garden Seeds in Napanee.

CALF FEED.

A car load of the World's Calf Feed, Birkbeck's Compound, will arrive

Close's Mills are now grinding every day.
JAS. A. CLOSE.

Presentation.

The members of the Ladies Bible class of the Western Methodist S. S. Napanee gave their teacher (Mr. Erastus R. Sills) a surprise at his home in Richmond on Tuesday evening March 15th and presented him with an address and two large pictures of the members of his class handsomely framed in oak. Mr. Sills' although taken by surprise made a suitable reply thanking the donors for their handsome gift. Refreshments were taken with the party, and a very enjoyable evening was spent by all present. Following is the address:—

To Mr. ERASTUS R. SILLS,

Dear Teacher:—It affords us much pleasure to meet with you in your home and to have this privilege of expressing to you our heartfelt thanks for your faithful self-sacrificing work for your class. We trust that as teacher and scholars we shall by God's grace be enabled to treasure His Blessed Word in our hearts and daily practice it in our lives that your labors may not be in vain in the Lord. We beg you to accept this small token of our appreciation. We pray that God may long spare your life and make you still more useful in his vineyard in the future. God in His love and wisdom, calls some of us away and our faces are no more seen in the class room, may it give you inspiration and comfort amidst the perplexing cares of life to look into our faces and recall the many pleasant and we trust profitable hours together in the study of God's Holy Word, and when the evening of a well spent life comes to you and each of us may our experience be that of a true child of God. At the even tide, it shall be light.

Signed on behalf of the class by,
Mrs. TULLOCH.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn,

WHEN THE PUBLIC HAS FAITH

in a name, it is faith that must be backed up.

Walters' make of clothing has the name of being correct in every detail and is backed up by

Years and Years of Experience

in buying, cutting and manufacturing "Thoroughly reliable garments" for men who must have their clothing

"JUST SO."

Merchant **James Walters,** Napanee Tailor,
One door west of J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

At the Plaza everything is kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition. Every attention paid to customers. We will be pleased to wait on you

At The Plaza,
A. WILLIS.

COAL OIL

American
and
Canadian

AT GREY LION STORES.

RICHMOND MINUTES.

March 7th 1904.

The Council met at Selby.

The members present were Messrs. Manly Jones, Reeve, and Councillors, Chas. Anderson, Wm. G. Winters, Wm. Paul, and C. H. Spencer.

The Reeve presiding, the minutes at the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A petition was received and read from M. F. Ansle, Secretary of Committee of the municipalities of the County of Oxford, re county council representation. Laid on the table.

Moved by W. G. Winters and sec. by Chas Anderson that the account of T. H. Waller amounting to \$9 90 be paid. Carried.

A by-law was introduced for the appointment of Pathmasters, Pound Keepers, and Fence Viewers, which was read and finally passed.

Moved by Wm. Paul and sec. by Mr. C. H. Spencer, that upon the communication of F. L. Hooper, the sum of \$10 00 be donated to the Children's Aid Society, (Napanee Branch.) Cd.

Moved by Charles Anderson, and sec. by C. H. Spencer that the petition from M. F. Ansle, Secretary of Committee of the local Municipalities of the County of Oxford, re County Council representation be signed by the Reeve and Clerk and forwarded to T. G. Carscallen our representative in the Legislature. Carried.

Moved and sec. that the following officers be and are hereby appointed for the current year and that a By-Law be passed confirming the same That is to say,

PATHMASTERS.

James H. Hearus	Hiram Sagar.
Alex Thompson	Charles Wakeford
Edmund Long	R. J. DeLong.
Elijah Grooms	Robert Shannon
David Brown	Ira E. Grooms
Henry Milling	Jacob H. Smith
W. B. Sills	Albert V. Hawley
James McMath	Zephaniah Dean
Wm. Warner	David Martin
I. S. Jackson	Thos F. Saxsmith
J. C. Hudgins	John Friskin
Rverson Prince	Henry Martin

WANTED

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES" in the town of Nanapanee and surrounding country, and take orders for

OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES

in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Seed Potatoes, &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington

Fonthill Nurseries

OVER 800 ACRES

TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.

Mr. Charles Stover of Wilton sold a fine horse last Saturday in Nanapanee for \$140.

The best of grinding now done every day with millstones at Jose's Mills.

JAS. A. CLOSE.

Brantford is in darkness as a result of the collapse of the Mohawk Lake embankment, depriving the electric light plant of power.

All the good brands of plug and cut chewing and smoking tobaccos. Brier pipes and smoker's sundries always in stock.

At The Plaza, John St.

Galvanized iron soldered roofing. Galvanized iron shingle roofing. We are agents for by far the best galvanized shingles on the market, the safety lock, see it before you put that new roof on.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Business Change.

Mr. Edward Graham has secured control of the blacksmithing business of the late Daniel Henwood and will conduct the same in the future. Mr. Graham has been working in this shop for the past seventeen years, and, being a competent workman, he will be pleased to receive the patronage of all the old customers as well as any new ones.

To Whom It May Concern.

W. A. Grange Esquire, of the law firm of Herrington, Warner & Grange, has been appointed business manager and secretary and treasurer of the Nanapanee Gas Company Limited, his duties commencing on Friday April 1st, 1904. All accounts due the Company must be settled before the date above mentioned.

ALE. KNIGHT,
Manager.

Sugar Making Supplies

Indications point to a good year for sugar making. We can supply you with everything you need to make a first-class article. Sap funnels, pans, buckets and so on.

MADOLE & WILSON.

WORE PLASTERS ON HIS BACK FOR EIGHT YEARS.

To THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

DEAR SIR:—"For years I suffered with weak back and was unable to stand straight. I have only used three bottles of O. R. Kidney Cure and my back is now as strong as it was twenty years ago. I have discontinued the use of the plasters which I wore constantly for eight years."

Yours truly,

M. J. HENRY, Commercial Traveler,
St. John, N. B.

Weak Kidneys are the Cause of Many Diseases.

They allow the deadly uric acid to accumulate and slowly poison to death the vital organs of the body. O. R. KIDNEY CURE heals, soothes and nourishes, assisting nature to restore the organs to health and strength. O. R. KIDNEY CURE MAKES WEAK MEN AND WOMEN STRONG. A ten days' treatment, 50c. from all druggists.

THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

calling on the undersigned, who keeps the largest and best supply of Field and Garden Seeds in Nanapanee.

CALF FEED.

A car load of the World's Calf Feed, Bibby's Cream Equivalent, will arrive from England, about Feb. 15th, to be sold at Toronto prices.

Poultry Supplies

A full stock of Rust's Egg Producer, Etc., always on hand.

FURS.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs, and Dressed Furs sold.

THOS. SYMINGTON,

Seedsman.

DUNDAS STREET, - - - NANAPNEE.

I CAN QUICKLY SELL FOR CASH

without local publicity, your Business, Real Estate or Partnership, no matter where located. Send me full particulars, prices, etc. Address.

CHAS. E. POWELL,

19 W. Mohawk St.,

9d

Buffalo, N. Y.

Screened Charcoal for starting fires. Just the thing for Toasting, Broiling, try a sack from

BOYLE & SON.

It is the general opinion that the base ball team gathered together by Manager Irwin is the best Toronto has had in years.

John Twaddle, a Picton boy, is captain of the Ramblers of Amherst, the champion team of Nova Scotia Hockey League.

Iron & Steel

of all kinds and sizes Always on hand at GREY LION HARDWARE.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell 26 and 28 lbs Sugar \$1. Flour, bran, shorts, cracked barley, corn meal and all kinds of grain in stock. Cheaper than any other dealer. Good flour \$2.10 per 100. I buy clover and Timothy seed. 9 lbs Sulphur 25c. 10 lb. rolled oats 25c. 21 bottle Beef Iron and Wine 75c.

Carnefac Stock Food.

Every package is guaranteed to do the work. One customer sent and a 25c package was worth \$1.50 worth of feed to his boys. For sale at

WALES' GREY LION STORES.

The estate left by the late William Jamieson, of Deseronto, was valued at over \$14,000.

A set of china dishes, offered by the With's Musical Comedy company, which has been playing at Kingston the past week, was won by E. Murney McCoy.

It is reported that Captain Leontieff of the Russian General staff was shot for selling military secrets to a foreign power.

Sap-pans, buckets, spouts, heaters, dip-pers, coolers, best grade tin used.

BOYLE & SON.

A Deserter

A member of the R.C.M.A. Kingston, named Valois deserted Sunday, taking with him sundry articles to which he could not claim ownership. Among the articles was a revolver, which he abstracted from the stores of the quartermaster. From descriptions of the man sent out, the police of Nanapanee were enabled to apprehend him, and on Wednesday an escort arrived in town and took him back to be tried by court martial.

Milk pans, pails, creamers, strainers, and the best milk can made, always the same, get the habit, buy from

BOYLE & SON.

sumption, Asthma, Catarrh Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, 50-1-y New York.

Eyes Eaten Out.

A message from Odessa gives the particulars of the finding of Mr. Perry's body: "A ghastly find, yesterday, was that of the lifeless body of Nelson Perry, about seventy years of age, in the woods of Levi H. Perry, near Wilton. It seems that on December 1st last, the old man started off, as was his habit, without overcoat or mitts, and thinly clad. Nothing has been heard of him since till yesterday, when some neighbors happened to go through the above named woods and there found the body in an upright position against a tree, with a piece of binder twine about his neck. His eyes had been eaten out and his face partly consumed by squirrels or birds. The coroner, Dr. Leonard, was communicated with, but in all likelihood an inquest will be unnecessary."

A full assorted line of Christie's Sodas and fancy biscuits always on hand. Try 6c biscuit at

WALES' GREY LION STORE.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Croscoll's tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists

Sanitary plumbing steam and hot water heating. An experienced man in charge.

MADOLE & WILSON.

REXALL, DIAMOND and TURKISH.

DYES

3 Packages for 25 cents.

Everything required for Dyeing

—at—

The Medical Hall,

FRED. L. HOOPER.

Bicycle Repairs.

Now is the best time to have your bicycle put in first-class shape for the season, before the rush commences. Parts and repairs for all makes of wheels are now in stock. Bring in your wheel and have it overhauled at the Nanapanee Bicycle Works.

W. J. NORMILE, Prop.

We stock with several leading makes of washing machines and wringers.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Tired eyes cause sickness



Because the eyes tire easily, some folks say they are not well. In most such cases there is eyestrain. Neglected eyestrain is sure to produce sickness.

Be wise. Have your eyes examined. Know their exact condition from an expert. Consultation free.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN.

Smith's Jewelry Store,

Nanapanee.

David Brown
Henry Milling
W. B. Sills
James McMath
Wm. Warner
I. S. Jackson
J. C. Hudgins
Ryerson Pringle
W. J. Winters.
J. A. Parks,
John Gollinger
Robert McGinness
Thomas Killorin
Albert Raymond
George Brown
James Windover
Alex D-nison
Daniel Ryan
A. McCutcheon
J. W. Brandon
Miles Pringle
Stuart Mowers
Alex Davis
George Dupree
James Killorin
Wm M. Sexsmith
John Turnbull
John McFarlane
Denwood French
Elwell Bell
Alexander Hart
Datus Denison
Alfred Doidge
M. Thompson
Hawley Wagar
J. L. Allison
John McAllister
Charles McConnell.

POUND KEEPERS

William Clark
Gardner Jackson
Robert Birrell
Wm. Brandon
Nelson Russell
E. P. Smith
Irvine Allison
Willett Pringle
Irvine Russell
Wilson Booth
Wm Fairbairn
Asa Abbott
David R. Sexsmith
E. R. Williams

FENCE VIEWERS

F. Van De Bogart
Henry Graham
Edward Milling
John Russell
J. H. Allison
Hiram Sagar
Charles Kimmett
Angus McQuaig
J. M. Sexsmith
Harmon York
James Richmond
R. Thompson
M. C. Bogart
John Turnbull
Thomas W. F. Allan.

Moved by C. H. Spencer and sec by Wm. G. Winters that William York be paid \$3.00 for five days work shovelling snow out of the ditch near his place on the Nanapanee and Sheffield road. Carried.

Moved by Charles Anderson and sec by Wm. G. Winters that Magdalene Fralick receive \$11.00 for aid she being in indigent circumstances. Carried.

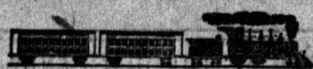
Moved by C. H. Spencer and sec by Wm. Paul that I. B. Hudgins be paid \$9.00 to pay for wood furnished to Thomas Sovereign. Carried.

Moved by Chas Anderson and sec by Wm Paul that Herrington, Warner & Grange's account, Law costs re the Graham and McCormick cases be paid amounting to \$51.80. Carried.

Moved by Wm Paul and sec by Wm G. Winters that the appointment of Dr. Burrows by the local Board of Health as Medical Health Officer for the Township of Richmond be and is hereby confirmed by this Council. Cd.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet on the first Monday in April at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

A. WINTERS, Clerk.



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West, 12:07 a.m.	Going East, 7:27 a.m.
3:33 a.m.	7:43 a.m.
10:29 a.m.	12:25 p.m. noon
1:15 p.m.	12:48 p.m. noon
4:32 p.m.	6:40 p.m.
8:11 p.m.	

Daily except Monday. Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at the station. 8-17

Coming to Napanee

DR. Elmer J. Lake, Kingston, Ont., Spec- Pa., 1884 to 1897, will be at the

Campbell House, Napanee, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Every Other Wednesday,

(until further notice) for consultation and treatment of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, and SKIN BLEMISHES, HAIR MOLES, WARTS, BIRTHMARKS, etc., removed permanently.

Eyes examined and fitted with glasses by electricity and latest ophthalmic instruments used in largest hospitals in New York City.

NEXT VISIT—WEDNESDAY, MAR. 23RD.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. James O'Brien, through the columns of this paper, wish to express their warmest thanks to their many, many friends for their deep sympathy and kindly acts during their recent sad bereavement namely, the death of their eldest daughter.

Lecture in Town Hall.

Mr. R. Irving, of Napanee, will give a Lecture on "Resurrection." "Are there two Resurrections, or does Scripture teach one great general Resurrection?" Illustrated by a large Chart, in Town Hall, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 7:30 p.m. All invited.

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to date in every respect. 14-17 J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.

Dairy Supplies.

Pails, creamers, pans, first class milk cans with best heavy roll rim bottom, extra heavy steel centre band and best malable trimmings.

MADOLE & WILSON.

WALLACE'S PURE

Cream of Tartar
40c lb.

See that the label reads

Wallace's Then it's Good.

Calves cordial, calf feeders, cows relief, tail clips (holds the tail while you milk) Herbequeun days, English stock food at

BOYLE & SON.

E. Loyst has two cars of Good Luck and Turtle Mountain and Cream of the West Flour. Supply of Bran and Shorts. All kinds of ground Feed, Salt, Coal Oil, Butter and Groceries. The one price to all.

Platform Scales.

MADOLE & WILSON.

UP-TO-DATE

in every particular is

Wallace's Drug Store.

Our Methods, and Our Prices. and the Quality

of every article having this store are sure to please.

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.

The Prescription Druggist.

F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.

There is nothing more enjoyable than a first-class shave, and you are always sure

Millinery Opening!

FRIDAY EVENING, 8 to 10 o'clock, March 25th
And SATURDAY all day, MARCH 26th

The best Millinery Display ever made in Cheapside will greet you. We invite every woman who reads this ad. to visit our store and bring her friends Friday evening, 25th, and Saturday.

At the same time we will make a special showing of **SUITS, JACKETS, WAISTS, SKIRTS, WHITEWEAR and FINE SPRING DRESS FABRICS.** Don't miss this display—it will be an index of summer styles.

A Skirt Bargain, Saturday, 19th March

Just thirty Cloth Skirts in black, oxford, grey and mixed tweeds, beautifully made goods, new styles, regular value lines at \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Saturday you choose **Each \$2.25** Limit, one to a customer. of the lot See East Window.

Our Spring Whitewear Display

Exceeds all our previous efforts, not only in variety, but in value and styles—in a word the very best display we ever made, and that means the very best ever shown in Napanee. Below we quote a few prices and give descriptions:

Drawers.

Ladies' Drawers of fine cambric with hemstitched lawn frill, 25 cents a pair.
Ladies' Cambric Drawers muslin frill clusters of two small and one large hemstitch tucks, 35c pair.
Ladies' Cambric Drawers, with two hemstitch tucks with frill of embroidery 40c a pair.
Cambric Drawers, cluster, three hemstitch and frill, Swiss embroidery, 50c a pair.
Cambric Drawers, with lawn frill and cluster, five hemstitch tucks 50c a pair.
Muslin Drawers, hemstitched tucks, row of insertion and embroidery frill 75c.
Drawers—60c, 69c, 90c, \$1.00.

Corset Covers.

Fitted Corset Covers of fine Cambric Muslin, neck trimmed with Swiss embroidery, 15c each.
Fitted Corset Covers, neck and sleeves trimmed with fine Swiss embroidery, 25c.
Fine long cloth frill shape Corset Cover, neck and sleeves trimmed with lace and baby ribbon, 29c each.
Cambric or Lawn Frill Corset Cover, with or without skirt, trimmed with fine Val or Linen Lace, 35c each.
Cambric Corset Covers, frill with skirt and trimmed around neck and down front and sleeves with embroidery, 40c.
Fine Madapolen Lawn Corset Cover with skirt, and trimmed with lace and insertion and baby ribbon, 49c each.
Cambric Corset Cover, fine tucked yoke trimmed with fine Val Lace, 50c.
Muslin Corset Covers, with four rows fine lace insertion, neck and sleeves trimmed with lace, 60c.
All-Over Embroidery Corset Cover, straps of insertion over shoulders, 75c.
All-Over Embroidery Corset Covers, straps of insertion and ribbon, 80c and 89c.
Fine India Linen Corset Covers, hemstitch tucks, shoulder straps and neck of fine Cluny Lace, \$1.25.

Ladies' Night Gowns.

Cambric Night Gowns, tucked yoke, front neck and sleeves lace trimmed, 50c.
Cambric Night Gowns, tucked and embroidery trimmed, 75c and \$1.00.
Ladies' Pompadour Yoke Gowns, square neck, full length, sleeves and neck trimmed of embroidery and insertion, \$1.25.
Cambric Night Gowns, round hemstitch yoke, profusely trimmed with lace, \$1.50.
Cambric Gown, round yoke of insertion and clusters of

Ladies' White Skirts.

Cambric Skirts, two frills, 50c.
Cambric Skirts, flounce of lawn with cluster, three hemstitch tucks 75c.
Cambric Skirts, cluster of three tucks, and nine inch embroidery flounce, 89c.
Cambric Skirts, flounce half yard deep, with cluster of hemstitch tucks, \$1.00.
Cambric Skirts, deep lawn flounce, row of wide linen insertion and lace edge, \$1.00.
Cambric Skirt, deep flounce of lawn with hemstitching and tucks and deep embroidery frill, \$1.25.
Cambric Lawn Skirts, 22 inch flounce of embroidery, \$1.50.
Fine Muslin Skirts, deep lawn flounce, wide val lace insertion, small frill, edged with 4 inch val lace, \$1.75.
Muslin skirt, deep India linen flounce two rows wide, cluny insertion, small frill, edged with deep cluny lace, \$1.75.
Muslin Skirt, large flounce divided in three with rows of tucks and lace insertion, \$3.00.

Llama Cashmere Hose.

New shipment of Llama hose ladies size just opened 50c the pair.
Ladies ribbed cashmere hose, seamless plain feet, 25, 35, 50. Children's cashmere hose, plain and ribbed, all sizes, 4 1/2 inch foot up to 9 1/2 inch.
"Ask for your Coupons"

Dollar Lace Curtains.

We just mention this one price in lace Curtains. Compare it with anything you can see at the price elsewhere, and judge our stock by this one value. Lace curtains 25c to 5.00 the pair
"Ask for your Coupons"

Guaranteed Kid Gloves

Kid Glove satisfaction is assured you if you wear "Alexandre" Kid gloves. We are selling agents for these reliable kid gloves all sizes in stock in Blacks, colors, and white. The dress kid or suede 1.00 and 1.25 the pair. All guaranteed.
"Ask for your Coupons."

Shamrock Table Linens.

of every article I am selling this store are sure to please.

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.
The Prescription Druggist.

F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.

There is nothing more enjoyable than a first-class shave, and you are always sure of getting it here, as we employ nothing but first class employees. Shop, first door west of Royal Hotel. **F. S. Scott, Proprietor.**

Paints, Oils and Glass.

Elephant white lead, Elephant ready mixed paints, pale boiled oil, single and double thick glass, everyone of these guaranteed the best of their class.

MADOLE & WILSON.

**WALLACE'S
WHITE OIL LINIMENT**

is good wherever

A Liniment is Needed

25c. a Bottle at

WALLACE'S DRUG STORE

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

25c Box

Baby's Own Soap.

25c Box

Infant's Delight Soap

Packer's Tar Soap 25c.
3 cakes Mechanic's Tar Soap 25c.
Pine Tar and Taylor's Tar 5c.

Wallace's Drug Store,

The Store of Quality.

Paint brushes, white wash brushes, alabastine that greatest of wall finishes.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Mayor Crosby of Halifax will be indicted for interfering with the administration of justice in releasing a prisoner from custody.

Negotiations have been resumed between France and Britain for the settlement of questions relative to Egypt, Morocco and Newfoundland.

**20 Per
Cent.
Discount on
all Furs.**

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

141y

Cambric Night Gowns, tucked yoke, front neck and sleeves lace trimmed, 50c.

Cambric Night Gowns, tucked and embroidery trimmed, 75c and \$1.00.

Ladies' Pompadour Yoke Gowns, square neck, full length, sleeves and neck trimmed of embroidery and insertion, \$1.25.

Cambric Night Gowns, round hemstitch yoke, profusely trimmed with lace, \$1.50.

Cambric Gown, round yoke of insertion and clusters of hemstitch tucks and frill of embroidery round yoke, neck and sleeves, \$1.75.

Cambric Night Gown with low neck, trimmed with embroidery insertion and lace frills, \$1.75.

Muslin Night Gown, all-over embroidery yoke, frills of embroidery and insertion, \$2.00.

**White Damask Waist-
ings.**

New arrivals this week, 25, 30, 35c the yard.

White Vestings, 15, 20, 25c.

Flake Linen Voiles, wash goods, 17c and 20c.

Full supply Defiance Carpet Warps in stock.

April Delineator and Butterick Patterns in stock

The Hardy Dry Goods Co'y.
NAPANEE.

OBITUARY.

One by one the old residents are passing over to the great beyond. There died on Friday, at the home of her son, Perry Detlor, South Fredericksburg, Mrs. Byard Detlor, at the ripe old age of eighty-three years and eight months. Deceased was one of a family of twelve children only three of whom are left now. Zina Ham, Napanee, a brother, and Mrs. Perry Ham, Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Ham, of Conway. Four sons and two daughters survive. They are Perry Detlor, Conway, with whom she spent her declining years; Mrs. Charles Hawley, Mrs. Mallory, Cobourg; Louis and George, Violet, and Jacob in the west. Deceased was a most devout member of the Methodist church, a kind and loving neighbor, who will be missed by friends and relatives for many a day. The funeral took place Saturday afternoon to the Morven vault, for interment later in the family plot.

CHARLES J. CURLETTE

A well-known and highly respected resident of Napanee, for many years, in the person of Charles J. Curlette, died at his home at Adolphustown, on Sunday evening aged seventy-four years. Deceased lived for many years in Napanee and about eight years ago went to reside on his farm in Adolphustown. He had been in poor health for a number of years. A widow and two sons are left to mourn. They are Edward Curlette, New York, and Adalbert at home. The funeral took place Tuesday, services at the Adolphustown church, the interment in the family plot at Adolphustown.

South American Rheumatic Cure Cures Rheumatism.—It is safe, harmless and acts quick—gives almost instant relief and an absolute cure in from one to three days—works wonders in most acute forms of rheumatism. One man's testimony: "I spent 6 weeks in bed before commencing its use—4 bottles cured me."—66

Three New York doctors cured an acute case of lockjaw by a new form of treatment.

The London Morning Post advises the British Government to buy cavalry horses in Canada.

Raoul Moisan died at Montreal from the effects of a drink given to him in his brother's drug store. Two others, including the proprietor of the store, were taken ill after drinking the same mixture.

John Fitzgerald, a veteran of the Natal campaign, died in the Hospital at Ottawa, and in his ante-mortem statement said he was kicked while walking on the street by a man he failed to recognize. W. S. Hamilton, a restaurant keeper, has been arrested on suspicion.

Canadian Forestry.

That the Canadian Order of Foresters is booming in Napanee, was demonstrated by the large gathering at the regular meeting of Court Lennox No. 78 on Monday evening last, when upwards of one hundred members of Court Lennox were in attendance, and also twenty five visiting brethren from Deseronto, and the meeting was a grand success. The degree team initiated seven candidates in the order, and exemplified the mysteries of the first and second degrees of Canadian Forestry, and their work elicited the admiration of all the members present. Afterwards the brethren sat down to an oyster supper in the parlor of the lodge, when Bro. U. M. Wilson acted as chairman, and short addresses were made by Bros. James Walters, Mayor Madole, Bro. Morden of Deseronto, A. Wagar, A. E. Paul, the newly initiated candidates, and several other local and visiting brethren, and after singing Auld Lang Syne the meeting dispersed, all the brethren intimating that they had thoroughly enjoyed themselves. An open meeting will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday night, 23rd inst. and will be addressed by High Court representatives, Bro. J. A. Stewart, Mayor of Perth, Ont. B. C. R., and Bro. Dr. U. M. Stanley, of Brantford, chairman of the Medical Board. A first class concert will also be given by Miss Jean Light, Mrs. Dr. Lockridge and Miss Marie Kimmerly.

The Windsor Daily Standard has suspended publication.

Particulars Later.

A concert will be held under the auspices of St. Mary Magdalene's Guild in East week. Particulars will be given later.

Mr. Henry J. Finkle has been appointed postmaster of Woodstock.

The Woodstock City Council have granted \$400 yearly to the Oxford Rifles band.

The police of Altoona, Pa., believe a branch of the Mafia Society there is responsible for thirty murders.

A gun under construction at Reading, Pa., for the United States Government is claimed to have a range of thirty miles.

Thomas Stevenson of Warwick township is held at Sarnia on a charge of highway robbery, preferred by John Cochrane, who had \$180 taken from him by force.

It is stated at Ottawa that the Government are seriously considering the appointment of censors to deal with the importation of obscene and immoral literature.

Owing to a strike of laborers 10,000 building operatives in New York City are idle.

Shingles and Nails.

Parties intending to repair or re-shingle roofs this year will do well to call and examine our stock and prices. Shingles from 1.00 per thousand and upward. Nails from 2.80 per keg upward at

WALE'S GREY LION GROCERY.



Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879

**Whooping Cough, Croup
Bronchitis, Cough, Grip,
Asthma, Diphtheria**

CRESOLENE IS A BOON TO ASTHMATICS

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat. Descriptive booklet free.

ZEEMING, MILES & CO., 1651 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canadian Agents

**Cresolene
Antiseptic Tablets**

dissolved in the mouth are effective and safe for coughs and irritation of the throat.

Do a box. ALL DRUGGISTS